The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1871. NUMBER 120.

WASHINGTON.

Record of Yesterday's Proceedings in Congress.

Bill for the Erection of Chicago Public Buildings Introduced in the House.

Debate in the House on the Postal Telegraph Project.

Synopsis of General Sherman's Annual Report.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Republican members of the Senate will hold a caucus to-morrow, to reorganize the standing committees. Inasmuch as these committees were overhauled last spring, there will be but few changes made, and these mainly to accommodate newly-elected Senators. The movement to restore Sumner to the Chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee is practically dead. Cameron is so vain of his new position that he desires to keep it, and he will be sustained by the same votes which elected him last spring. Senator Trumbull has requested that the Retrenchment Committee be abolished, and there is considerable talk of adopting this suggestion and putting Schurz in as Chairman. There has been considerable complaint, lately, against the Pacific Railroad Committee, and its abolition is recommended. It is claimed that the necessity for this committee no longer exists, and that its reputation for fair dealing is not so good that it can be continued even as an ornament.

CHICAGO PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. Farwell got in his bill, to-day, relative to replacing the burnt public buildings in Chicago, in accordance with the suggestions of the [illegible]. It was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings instead of Ways and Means. The sum to be appropriated was altered from [illegible] to $5,000,000.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

That portion of the President's message relating to civil service reform was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and the members thereof will instruct Mr. Dawes to report back a recommendation that a special committee be appointed, to whom shall be referred the forthcoming report of the Civil Service Commissioners, and all matters pertaining to this subject.

BIGAMOUS BOWEN

will put in an appearance here after the holidays, with a view to continue his contest for Delong's seat. He claims to have unearthed additional evidence going to show that Delong received several thousand fraudulent votes at the last election. Bowen procured his election to the [illegible] from the Charleston District in order to [illegible] of his local popularity and [illegible], and it is stated that his resignation of that position has already been tendered.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The debate to-day on the reference of that portion of the message relating to the postal telegraph system is considered as an indication that the House will not authorise the measure. The motion, to send the matter to a special committee, was understood to reflect the wishes of the Postmaster General, and after a long debate this was defeated by 103 to 96, and the subject referred to the Committee on Appropriations instead.

PENSION REPORT.

The Commissioner of Pensions announces in his report that 801 persons have been dropped from the rolls as undeserving pensioners, and that a still larger number are now under examination. The only pension agency abolished is one at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory. This is the [illegible] of the lately-suspended Indian pension [illegible] been paid.

LEVEE BILL.

Mr. [illegible]'s bill to incorporate the Mississippi Valley Levee Company is the first subsidy scheme of the session. It provides for the construction of levees, and a telegraph from Cape Girardeau, Missouri, to Fort Jackson, Louisiana, and a land subsidy of sixteen thousand dollars per mile in 6 per cents gold-bearing bonds.

HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

Mr. Banks will call the Committee on Foreign Affairs on Thursday, and take up the Cuban matter referred to in the President's message.

THE SOUTHERN CLAIM COMMISSION

[illegible] on Monday. Thus far the claims [illegible] amount to one million six hundred thousand, which aggregate the Commission has [illegible] to less than half a million.

CHRISTMAS RECESS.

The expectation is that the Christmas recess will begin on the 21st, and continue a week [illegible] in January.

ANOTHER CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

Representative Farwell is preparing a bill for the relief of United States disbursing or accounting officers who are unable to settle their accounts by reason of loss of their papers or monies in the Chicago fire.

[To the Associated Press.]

TROOPS ORDERED TO KANSAS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—One hundred recruits were sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for assignment to the Third Infantry.

RELIEF FOR NORTHWESTERN SUFFERERS.

The Secretary of the Navy has sent a quantity of clothing to sufferers by the fire in [illegible].

GENERAL SHERMAN'S REPORT

[illegible] and efficiency of the army, and [illegible] the hope that Congress will remove [illegible], and give the President discretionary power to keep companies up to the standard between sixty and one hundred privates according to the nature of the service required of the troops. Such a measure would add [illegible] to the efficiency, and would rarely, if [illegible] the aggregate strength of the active [illegible] the standard of 30,000 men now fixed [illegible]. The General asks that some uniform system be adopted for handling all arms [illegible].

COLLECTOR M'LEAN, OF CHICAGO,

[illegible] the city to-day, and had a long consultation with Secretary Boutwell, relative to matters [illegible] to the government in that city. Among other things, he submitted a proposition [illegible] temporary accommodations for the government officers in Chicago, which [illegible] has under consideration.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

In the Senate, various bills were introduced and [illegible].

THE TEHUANTEPEC EXPEDITION.

A resolution was adopted calling for the report [illegible] of Captain Selfridge to the Isthmus [illegible].

BLAIR'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. Blair called up his resolution of yesterday [illegible] suspension of the habeas corpus in [illegible]. Mr. CONKLING opposed the motion [illegible]. Lost.

THE CATACAZY CORRESPONDENCE.

A resolution was adopted calling for the correspondence on the retirement of Minister Catacazy.

EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

The bill from the House declaring the meaning of the eight-hour law came up. Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment abolishing it. Mr. WILSON moved the immediate passage of the bill, but before [illegible] the Senate adjourned.

STEAMSHIP BILL.

Mr. [illegible] introduced a bill authorizing [illegible] service between New Orleans and several Mexican ports and Havana. Tabled.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[illegible]

[illegible] were introduced and referred, [illegible] by Mr. WELL, of Missouri, [illegible] for the purchase of a site [illegible] a Custom House [illegible] Federal offices at St. [illegible]

Mr. FARNSWORTH [illegible] the Post Office Committee [illegible] consolidate and [illegible] the Post Office Department [illegible] was the same bill [illegible] the last Congress. [illegible] codified since the [illegible], and many of [illegible] while others were [illegible] of explanation. The [illegible] to read the bill, which is very [illegible].

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[illegible] of the bill was interrupted by the [illegible], when the House [illegible] Committee of the Whole on the President's [illegible] usual resolutions distributing [illegible] the message among appropriate [illegible] offered by Mr. DAVIS, and [illegible].

[illegible] was taken, Mr. WOOD inquired [illegible] any such committee as the [illegible] that there was a committee [illegible] and which was raised [illegible] for the purpose of considering the [illegible] it was now proposed to refer to it [illegible].

[illegible] the committee was brought [illegible] for the purpose of visiting the [illegible] certain things. When that [illegible] reported to the House it had no [illegible]. He was, therefore, opposed to [illegible] whole Congress in this surrep[illegible].

[illegible] in reply to Mr. Wood, that [illegible] which the committee was constituted [illegible] it should continue during the [illegible] were not so [illegible] referred to that committee [illegible] would have revived [illegible].

[illegible] protested against the continuance [illegible] which was not only useless but [illegible] of disorder and distraction through [illegible].

[illegible] thought the question of the [illegible] telegraph and postal service and all [illegible] should go to the Committee [illegible] the Post Office Committee, in [illegible] committees. He had seen enough [illegible] to consider special [illegible] remembered that when the first Pacific Railroad committee was established, the Speaker of the House made it up in the interest of the road, and that the committee was prepared to give away all the land of the nation.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved that the subject be referred to the Post Office Committee as the only one having the proper jurisdiction.

Mr. DAWES said this was a great subject, worthy of the consideration of the country, and which was being forced upon its consideration by the events and tendencies of the age. If anything required a special committee, which would have time to consider it fully, it was this subject.

Mr. NIBLACK suggested that the project would entail immense patronage on the administration, which would have the appointment of at least 8,000 employes to take charge of the telegraphic business, which fact made the proposition an appalling one to him, and would control his vote against it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH understood that it was proposed to incorporate with every consecutive Post Office in the country a telegraph office, and to make every Postmaster a telegraph operator, or else to appoint an expert to operate the telegraph. The government would thus have cognizance of all private, confidential, and financial business of the people. Every member of Congress would be importuned by his constituents to make their Post Office a telegraph station. The Post Office Committee had been appointed without reference to this subject, and might therefore be presumed as fair as one appointed specially. He was willing to admit that he had gone over the whole subject, and was against the proposed measure. The success of the system in Great Britain or any thickly-settled old country, where no new Post Office had been established for fifty years, formed no criterion for this country. The whole thing was monstrous in any way it could be regarded.

Mr. BANKS remarked that the question of ocean cables was in the jurisdiction of the Foreign Committee, and moved that that point be stricken from the pending resolution.

Mr. DAWES assented, and the resolution was so modified.

Mr. BANKS thought it best for the interests of the country to avoid special committees whenever there was a permanent standing committee to whom a subject could be referred.

Mr. BECK, member of the special committee of the last Congress, said the cost and effect of the project had been understated. There were now five thousand stations in the country, with 77,000 miles of line and 7,000 employes. Under the government plan there would be at least 20,000 telegraph offices, 150,000 miles of line, and 25,000 employes. He believed the proper committee was that of Appropriations, who would be careful in recommending anything that would take from the people not $35,000,000, but nearly $70,000,000. He did not believe that committee would ever sanction such a scheme, or even consider it for a moment.

Mr. RANDALL wished to stop this scheme of plunder at the threshold. He was informed that originally the whole of the telegraph lines did not cost over two or three millions, and now the company had the effrontery to ask Congress to take its property at the present appreciated value. He would oppose the scheme, because it would place the whole private and business transactions of the people under the scrutiny of government officials. He hoped the House would squelch the thing at once.

Mr. DAWES did not understand that any project was recommended. The statement by Mr. Randall, that the telegraph company asked Congress to purchase its property at an enormous rate, showed that the gentleman did not understand the relations of the matter more than a baby. The Western Union Company was arraying itself, with all its power and influence, against any such proposition.

Mr. BECK remarked that while the Western Union Company opposed the project in the last Congress, he understood that it had changed its position, and now is anxious for it.

Mr. DAWES said that fact did not commend the matter to his approval, but this is not the time to enter upon the merits of the whole subject.

After further discussion by Messrs. PALMER and GARFIELD in favor, and Messrs. CONNOR and KING against a special committee, it was referred—150 to 95—to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE NEW LOAN.

Mr. COX moved the reference of the portion of the message relative to the new loan to the Committee on Banking. Rejected, and the subject left to the Ways and Means Committee.

RESIGNATION.

The committee rose, when the resignation of Mr. Washburn, of Massachusetts, was presented.

LABOR BUREAU.

A resolution was adopted for an inquiry into the expediency of an establishment of a Labor Bureau in connection with the Department of Agriculture, with a view to the compilation of statistics, and more complete recognition of the rights of the laboring classes.

Adjourned.

MICHIGAN.

Railroad Bond Test Case—Railroad Excursions—Lake Disasters During the Present Year.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Dec. 5.—In the United States Circuit Court here to-day, argument commenced before Judges Emmons, Withey, and Longyear, in cases brought to collect the value of sundry railroad aid bonds carried by Port Huron, Battle Creek, and Pine Grove, and held to be invalid by our State Supreme Court. The matter is one of very great importance, and several of the ablest lawyers of the State will take part in the argument, which will last for several days.

Last night the firm of M. Rosenfield & Co., tobacconists, were burned out. Loss heavy and insurance light.

Governor Baldwin, Auditor General Humphrey, James F. Joy, and other leading men left here to-day for a trip of inspection over the new parts of the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan, Flint & Pere Marquette, and Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroads. Another excursion also leaves here, to-morrow, over the newly opened roads between Port Huron and Flint.

A special from St. Joseph reports a violent storm raging there. The scow Dunham was ashore on the beach in that vicinity, and the schooners Active and Enterprise are missing, with the probabilities in favor of their also being ashore.

DETROIT, Dec. 5.—The number of marine disasters on the lakes during the present season, as reported by Captain Hall, marine reporter, of Detroit, was 1,167. Of this number, 225 were collisions; 280 went ashore, 31 were burned, 26 capsized, 19 foundered, 132 sprung a leak, 65 waterlogged, 66 dismasted, 110 lost deck loads, 10 explosions. The remainder were of minor importance.

INDIANA.

Fatal Accidents—Political—Sensational.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 5.—This morning a farmer named R. C. Stob, living at Waverly, was thrown from a buggy in this city, and instantly killed.

Mike Murphy, one of the victims of the Bee Line Road Sunday evening, died this evening. At the Coroner's inquest this afternoon, it was developed that the first of three freight trains, running one after the other, carried no signal; that others were behind, and the second, the one which struck the hand car, carried no head light.

The general statement of Republicans throughout the State is in favor of holding the State Convention on the 22d of February, as has been the custom for a number of years, and pay no attention to the Democrats who have postponed the time of holding their convention from the 8th of January until about the time of the meeting of their National Convention probably.

The *Journal* of to-morrow will contain a sensational correspondence from Clark County about the late hanging of three negroes charged with the murder of the Park family by a mob. The letter says that the negroes were innocent of the crime, and that they were hung because of the prejudice existing against their race in the neighborhood, which is strongly Democratic. The letter infers that some members of the mob are not only responsible for the death of the negroes, but that they are really the ones guilty of the Park murder. The correspondent promises more developments soon.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Honolulu advices report that the eight whalers, including all which escaped destruction in the Arctic Ocean, have refitted and sailed.

—Governor Campbell, of Wyoming, has vetoed the bill passed by the Territorial Legislature, repealing the Woman Suffrage act.

—A St. Catharines (Ont.) despatch says the Welland Canal is again frozen, and only four propellers are coming down. Sail vessels will have to lay up, but propellers will get through.

—The village of Hiawatha, Kansas, was visited by a disastrous conflagration last Wednesday. Blakesley's hardware and stove establishment, an adjoining drug store, a jewelry store, a boot and shoe shop, and several other establishments, were destroyed, with their entire stock, involving a loss of about $20,000. The insurance is small.

—Dorsey's celebrated stallion, "Gold Dust," died on Monday, in Louisville, of inflammation of the bowels. The horse was one of the most famous in the country, being the sire of many celebrated horses. A few days ago the owner was offered $50,000 for him.

—Yesterday Daniel Ballard, a farmer, residing near Monroeville, Ind., was shot and almost instantly killed, by a posse of three men, one named John Kline, and it is believed the other two were brothers named Brinkner. The former was arrested. Officers and citizens are scouring the country in quest of the two escaped villains. No particulars of the trouble or cause of the shooting can, at present, be obtained.

—Yesterday morning, the boiler in the flouring mill of James Dawdy & Co., at Abingdon, Ill., exploded with terrific force, injuring the proprietor, James Dowdy, slightly, and Joseph Hicks, engineer, and Charles Trout, assistant, both seriously, perhaps fatally. The mill, a substantial brick building, three stories in height, is almost a complete wreck. An extensive cider factory was connected with the mill, and five hundred barrels of cider were lying in and about the building. Several of these barrels of cider were thrown high into the air, and one or two of them came down through the roofs of the adjoining houses.

—In the Second District Court, in New Orleans, Judge T. Wharton Collins, decided the case of Joseph Tuentse et als. vs. Myra Clark Gaines. The opinion, which is lengthy, declares that Mrs. Gaines is not the legitimate child of Daniel Clark nor his universal legatee; orders that the will of 1813, purporting to be the will of Daniel Clark, probated in 1855, be revoked and declared invalid; and that the probate thereof be annulled. Mrs. Gaines relied mainly upon this will in her claims.

—Major Upham, commanding at Fort Scott, Kan., has received orders from the War Department to remove all white settlers from the Osage Reservation. There are about 500 families, embracing 3,500 people, on these lands, and their removal at this season will cause much suffering.

—A fire at Baraboo, Wis., on Monday, burned the stores of Bower, Albert & Co., Lang, Camp & Co., the express office, J. & J. Draper, Miss Sharp, milliner, Avery & Green, Wm. Sharnke, and the Sauk County Bank. The loss is $25,000. A fearful gale prevailed at the time, and the whole town seemed in imminent danger for a while.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Revenue Bill Considered in the House.

Bill Introduced to Tax the Fees of County Officers.

Text of Woodard's Bill on the Subject of Recording in Cook County.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOUSE REVENUE BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 5.—The Revenue bill came up in the House to-day, and Mr. Short made a very lucid explanation of its provisions, which was listened to with much attention. Some of the provisions of the bill relative to taxing moneys, etc., have not his approval, but the majority of the committee favored them. An attempt to wait until the Senate Revenue bill came to them in an amended form, and give the House bill the go by, was almost unanimously voted down, and there is very little question that some time or other the House will pass Short's bill in about its present form. An attempt was made to strike out the provision by which the residents are compelled to list for taxation, all personal property outside of the State, but it was so decidedly beaten as to indicate that there is little chance of bettering the harsher provisions of the bill. The afternoon was consumed in the discussion of the exemption section, to which public libraries were added, but attempts to specify other things which are covered by the bill as it is, like parks, was defeated.

CHICAGO EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

The Senate, to-day, passed the bill making appropriation for the Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary. There is no objection to it in the House. That body also passed the bill to put up a stone pillar at the centre of each county, and defeated one prohibiting the putting of notices on fences, &c.

FEE BILL.

Mr. Bangs introduced a carefully-prepared bill to fix the fees of county officers and classify the counties. Three classes are made, the first containing 20,000, the second between 20,000 and 70,000, and the third exceeding 70,000, which is in Cook County only. The fees of 1845 were adopted as a maximum for first-class or counties where the heaviest fees are allowed, and reduced decidedly for second and third classes.

CAMPBELL'S COUNCIL BILL.

When Campbell's bill to create an upper House in Chicago comes up, an amendment will be offered to divide the city into six compact districts, and elect three Councillors from each, by minority vote.

COOK COUNTY BILLS.

There are now so many special orders on the calendar that it is hard to tell when the Cook County bills will be reached. It does not now seem as if any would be passed before Christmas.

RECORDING IN COOK COUNTY.

The following is the bill introduced by Senator Woodard on the subject of Recording in Cook County, to which there seems to be no objection in the Senate.

AN ACT to reduce the fees of Clerks of Circuit Courts (who are *ex-officio* Recorders of Deeds) in counties containing a population of seventy thousand and upward, and to fix a compensation for said Clerks; and to provide for the payment of all fees, perquisites, and emoluments, above the amount of said compensation, into the County Treasuries.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That hereafter the Clerks of the Circuit Courts, (who are *ex-officio* Recorders of Deeds), in all counties containing a population of seventy thousand and upward, which shall be designated as counties of the third class, shall be allowed the following fees, viz.: For recording all deeds, mortgages, powers of attorney, or other instruments of writing, or making any copy thereof, for every one hundred words, 5 cents; and no fee shall be allowed for indexing and filing.

SEC. 2. All fees, or allowances, received by said clerks, in excess of $2,500, which sum is hereby fixed as a full compensation for the yearly salary of said officer, shall be paid into the County Treasuries.

SEC. 3. The number of the Deputies and assistants of said Clerk shall be determined by rule of the Circuit Court, to be entered of record, and their compensation shall be determined by the County Board: *Provided*, that said compensation shall be paid out of, and never exceed, the fees of the office actually collected.

SEC. 4. All laws or parts of laws conflicting with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. By reason of the destruction of the records of deeds in one or more counties, of the class herein designated, and which records must be restored at a great and unnecessary expense, as the fees are now fixed by law, an emergency exists, requiring that this act should go into effect immediately; therefore this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

FEES AND SALARIES.

It appears to be the intention of the House Committee on Fees and Salaries to prepare one bill which shall cover the entire subject entrusted to them. Therein, they will fix all salaries from those of the Governor down, and will regulate fees of every officer in the State. There is no doubt that it is much better to have the whole matter embraced in one act. It makes a much better appearance, and is decidedly more convenient, but there is a question of expediency to be settled. It will be exceedingly difficult to pass such a bill, for the reason that it concentrates such an amount of opposition and will take so much time to be passed. By breaking up this bill into ten, each covering but a few officers, this opposition is greatly divided and weakened, and some of these bills will pass without a contest, and something will have been done on the subject. It is the choice between half a loaf at once, or the possibility of no loaf at all, a choice which is constantly recurring in legislation. The Senate has decided to do something at once. The House Committee proposes to do something hereafter. Whether the House will sustain them, it is as yet impossible to say.

Mr. Sullivan introduced a bill this morning to regulate fees of county officers, dividing counties into six classes, whereas the constitution appears to confine the number of classes which the Legislature can make to three.

LOST RECORDS.

Of the two bills introduced this morning by Mr. King, of Cook, the one in regard to restoring records, was prepared by a committee embracing among its members Judge J. M. Wilson and I. N. Arnold. This bill, which is very long, provides for the appointment by the Governor of a commission; who shall procure, by purchase or otherwise, from abstract men or others, all the evidences of title they can, and have them recorded. The bill further provides a form of proceeding, beginning with a petition filed by the owner of the property. The other bill is drawn up by the Hon. Emory Washburn, and also provides for the appointment of Commissioners.

LIGHTHOUSES.

A letter to Governor Palmer from Colonel O. M. Poe, on duty with the Lighthouse Board, shows the importance of immediate action by the State to give the Federal Government power to obtain land in this State. An appropriation was made last year for a lighthouse near Evanston, and the board are ready to go on with the work when they can secure the land. If they do not begin by June 30 the appropriation will lapse.

ABSENTEES.

The House was remarkably full this morning, the only Cook County absentees being Dixon, Humphrey, and Easter. The Senate absentees are Bishop, Early, Epler, Holcomb, Jackson, Kerr, Laning, McNulta, Strevell, and Van Dorsten.

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5.

The Senate met at 10 a. m., Senator FULLER presiding.

CHICAGO EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

Mr. PIERCE called up, on motion to reconsider, the bill relating to the Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary. The bill passed—ayes, 35; nays, 3, Messrs. Richardson, Washburn, and Williams voting no.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. EDSALL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill relating to survivorship of actions, arising out of torts, recommending its passage.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill to annex and detach territory to cities, towns, etc., and to unite cities, towns, and villages, with sundry amendments. Concurred in.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. VORIS called up House Bill 138, to hold special terms of courts. The House amendments were concurred in, and the bill passed—ayes, 38; nays, none.

FARMERS AND FRUIT GROWERS' BILL.

Mr. EDSALL, from the Committee on Municipalities, reported back House Bill 7, relating to farmers and fruit growers, with sundry amendments, which were concurred in.

NORTHERN INSANE ASYLUM.

Mr. EDDY introduced a bill to provide for the completion of the Northern Insane Asylum. It appropriates, for all purposes named in the bill, $334,132.24. Referred to the Committee on State Charitable Institutions.

FEE BILL.

Mr. WOODARD introduced a bill reducing the fees of Circuit Clerks who were *ex-officio* Recorders. Referred to the Committee on Fees and Salaries.

OTHER NEW BILLS.

Mr. BOWMAN introduced a bill to prevent railroad collisions.

Mr. WHITING introduced a bill relating to County Superintendents of Schools. It provides for the election of Superintendents as heretofore, repeals all local laws affecting these officers, and provides that these Superintendents shall hold state teachers' certificates, or be graduates of either of the State Normal Schools.

Mr. JEWETT introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Merchants' Association. The main effect of the bill is to change the name from the "Merchants' Association of Chicago" to the "Hibernian Bank."

A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR

conveying correspondence from the War Department asking a cession of lands for national cemeteries at Mound City, Quincy, Springfield, Chicago, Alton, and Rock Island, was referred to the Military Affairs Committee.

DAMAGES.

The special order, the bill relating to injuries to persons was taken up. The bill was recommitted with amendments.

EDUCATIONAL.

Mr. FLAGG called up Senate Bill 153, to encourage colleges and other seminaries of learning. Passed—Ayes, 36; noes none.

LIGHT HOUSES.

A message from the Governor transmitting a letter from the Light House Board, Treasury Department, asking the consent of the State to purchase land for light house purposes, and to provide for the condemnation of land in case of disagreement, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

HEDGE FENCES.

Senate Bill 251, concerning hedge fences along public roads, was read a third time and passed—ayes, 35; nays, 1; Mr. Little voting no.

COUNTY BOUNDARIES, &C.

Senate Bill 287, to establish the centre of counties, to punish defacing and removal of evidences thereof, and to fix boundaries of counties on rivers, passed—ayes, 30; nays, 0.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

Several bills were read a second time, and appropriately referred.

Mr. ALEXANDER, from the Committee on Banks, reported back House Bill 34, to establish uniformity of calculating days of grace, with the recommendation that it do not pass. Ordered to a third reading.

BILL POSTERS' BILL.

House bill 164, for the prevention of nuisances on buildings, fences, walls and trees—the bill posters' bill—was read a third time and lost—ayes, 13; noes, 21.

Mr. EDSALL entered a motion to reconsider.

HEATING APPARATUS.

Mr. HUNTER stated that alarm existed as to the proposed method of heating the Senate Chamber with hot air, and moved the appointment of a special committee to investigate the same, whereupon the merits of steam heating and the Ruttan system of ventilating was discussed and the motion lost.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

HEATING APPARATUS AGAIN.

Mr. PIERCE offered a resolution directing the Committee on Expenses to supervise, day by day, the construction of the heating apparatus. Adopted.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. BOYD, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back Senate bill 324, relating to the sale of poisons, recommending its passage.

Mr. LANGLEY, from the Committee on Education, reported back the bill making an appropriation for completing the main building of the Illinois Industrial University. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

MATURITY OF NOTES.

House bill 34, relating to uniformity in calculating days of grace was read a third time and lost—ayes, 3; noes, 33.

FEES OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

Mr. BANGS, from the Committee on Fees and Salaries, introduced a bill for an act to reduce the fees of certain county officers existing at the time of the adoption of the constitution of 1870, and to fix the fees and compensation of certain county officers named therein, who have been or may be elected under the provisions of said constitution, classifying the counties according to population, and fixing a scale of fees for each class of the aforesaid, and to provide the mode of rendering their accounts.

Mr. EDSALL introduced a bill to establish salaries of Judges of inferior courts in cities and towns having a population of less than 5,000.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LAKE FRONT BILL.

Mr. PHELPS introduced a bill to repeal that portion of the Lake Front act requiring the money received therefor to be paid into the park fund for distribution among the different parks. It was read a first time and referred to the Committee on Municipalities.

FEE BILL.

Mr. SULLIVAN introduced a bill to fix the fees of county and township officers, which was referred to the Committee on Fees and Salaries.

RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY.

Mr. CASEY, of Jefferson, offered a resolution calling on the Revenue Committee to report why taxes could not be paid to County instead of Town Collectors, and depriving the latter of the power to compel the payment of taxes.

PROHIBITORY BILL.

Mr. CURTIN introduced a bill to provide against the sale of intoxicating liquors without a vote of the people.

BILLS TO QUIET TITLES, ETC.

Mr. KING, of Cook, introduced three bills: To quiet titles to lands in Cook County; a bill to remedy the evils consequent upon the destruction of any public record by fire, and a bill to amend the act to simplify proceedings and actions at law on policies of insurance. The two former were referred to the Special Committee on Burnt Records.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Mr. JOHNSTON offered a bill to provide for the establishment of free public libraries in any city and incorporated town.

TARIFF BILLS.

Mr. SPRINGER offered a joint resolution instructing Senators and requesting Representatives to vote for the remission of taxes on coal, iron and lumber and generally protesting against the tariff system.

The rules were not suspended.

REVENUE BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the House Revenue bill, and Mr. SHORT spoke, explaining the provisions of the bill, and showing at length, and plainly, the importance of taxing the property of a corporation, and also its shares.

The Senate amendment to the House Resolution, giving to United States Judges in the Northern District, copies of the Statutes of Illinois, &c., was concurred in.

The Revenue bill was resumed, and Mr. Short continued his explanation of its provisions, with some of which, relative to taxing money, &c., he is not in accord. The provision doing away with the State Board of Equalization, he defended.

Mr. HAINES praised the way in which Mr. SHORT had made his report on the revenue, and stated the principles of his bill, which was far briefer than the old law. He believed that real property should bear its burdens and prevent heavy impositions as personal property, and the inquisitorial way in which they were made. Nothing should be done in forcing men to disclose their business to the public. He approved of the idea of holding out inducements to manufacturers by rather relieving them from taxation, and of relieving foreign insurance companies from taxation, so as to bring in foreign capital.

Mr. SPRINGER said the Senate committee had outdone their Revenue bill, until it was briefer than the House bill. He therefore suggested that action be postponed until the Senate bill was received, and that the House amend that.

Mr. SHORT thought the House was able to make a bill for itself, without getting outside parties to do it. After waiting a year, it was time for the House to do something.

Mr. PHELPS also opposed Mr. Springer's motion, which received only two or three votes.

The committee rose.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. SPRINGER offered a bill making an appropriation for fitting up the House and Senate halls.

Mr. LEE offered a bill to amend the law concerning chattel mortgages.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILL FOR CONDEMNATION OF LAND.

A motion of Mr. PHELPS, taking the bill to cede jurisdiction to the United States over certain land, and for the condemnation thereof, out of the Committee of the Whole, was withdrawn, there being some objection, and the bill was made the special order for half-past 2 o'clock to-morrow.

CANADA THISTLES.

The Senate bill in relation to Canada thistles was read the first time.

COMMUNICATION.

The government transmitted documents relating to the procuring of land by the United States for light houses, etc.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the revenue bill.

Mr. CUMMINGS moved to strike out the provision taxing personal property belonging to residents of the State kept or used temporarily out of the State.

Mr. SPRINGER opposed the amendment, since people living on the borders of the State would bank outside of the State, and their property would escape taxation.

Mr. CUMMINGS wanted to tax only property within the State, for that was all they could control.

Mr. JOHNSON opposed the amendment, since the people along the Mississippi transferred personal property to Iowa to escape tax.

The amendment was lost.

The exemption list was read.

Mr. KING, of Cook, offered an amendment specifically exempting from taxation school lands of cities, towns and villages; the bill exempting only school lands belonging to the State or county. After a long discussion the amendment was adopted, which satisfied Mr. King.

A motion was made to exempt public libraries.

Mr. SULLIVAN moved to modify by exempting free public libraries. This was opposed since there were none in the State. After a long discussion, and some fighting, Mr. Sullivan's amendment was lost.

Mr. LEE offered a substitute exempting public libraries and all private libraries not used for professional purposes or profit. Lost.

The original amendment carried—ayes, 64; noes, 37.

An amendment was adopted that where property exempted is partly used for profit, the portion not used shall be exempted from tax.

A motion to exempt roads, streets, and alleys from taxation instead of allowing a man for depreciation caused by easement, was discussed at length and lost.

An amendment exempting churches from taxation to the amount of $20,000 only, was lost.

An amendment to exempt parks was lost. They are covered by the general language of the bill.

An amendment exempting the property of County Agricultural Societies was adopted.

The section was finally adopted as amended.

The fourth section was read, which says real and personal property shall be valued at its true value in money.

Mr. DANIELS moved to add to the section that the owner of any such real property in listing the same for taxation, shall be entitled to deduct all *bona fide* indebtedness owing on said real estate.

Mr. SHORT opposed the amendment, and Mr. DANIELS defended it, thinking the man who owned a farm should deduct his debt which was allowed in listing moneys and credits.

The section was postponed, to be considered, with the section relative to moneys and credits.

ADJOURNMENT.

The committee rose, and will sit again to-morrow morning.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Progress of the Ku-Klux Trials—Legislative Proceedings.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 5.—In the Ku-Klux trial to-day, Stanberry, for the defence, moved to quash the indictment against Crosby and others, upon the grounds that the persons injured are not mentioned in the indictment; that the grand jury had decided as to the law instead of the facts; that the indictment was defective, stating a deprivation of the right to vote as taking place at a future date; that the constitution and laws do not secure any citizen the right to vote, and that the State, not the Federal Courts, must redress the personal grievances complained of. Stanberry argued for two hours in support of his objections. Under, for the government, replies to-morrow.

In the Legislature to-day, a number of financial bills were introduced, among which were bills for the cancellation of all unsigned State bonds, for obtaining possession of Sterling bonds now in New York, and for obtaining a full exhibit of all expenses since September.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The barometer will probably rise on Wednesday in the Middle and Eastern States, and to a less extent in the South Atlantic States. A falling barometer throughout the Mississippi Valley, with increasing southerly winds and threatening weather, and possibly on the Louisiana and Texas coasts. Cloudy weather from Arkansas to Lake Michigan and westward. Northwest winds, backing to southwest, with rising temperature on the lower lakes, with cloudy and clearing weather.

Cautionary signals continue this evening at Cape May, New York, New London, Boston, Portland, Oswego, Rochester, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Toledo.

FOREIGN.

The Orleans Princes to Claim Their Seats in the French Assembly.

Thiers Said to be Opposed to Their Admission.

The Pope to Protest Publicly Against the Installation of the Italian Capital in Rome.

France.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—A bill authorising an increase in the circulation of the Bank of France will be introduced in the Assembly, probably this week.

The National Assembly effected an organization to-day, by re-electing President Grevy and the Vice Presidents of the last session.

The report that Thiers had sent a message to the Assembly was premature, although its contents are known. It has not yet been received or published. It is rumored that Thiers withholds the document because he is averse to declaring himself in favor of the admission of the Orleans Princes to the Chamber, and some avowal on this point is expected in the forthcoming message, more especially as it is supposed that he has received notification that the Princes intend to claim their right to seats as legally-elected representatives of the people. The status of the Orleans Princes promises to be one of the leading questions before the Assembly. Bills restoring to them their confiscated estates and all their rights as citizens of France are preparing, and will be introduced at an early day. It is anticipated that these measures will give rise to long and exciting debates. The extreme left wing will meet them with propositions for a general amnesty, which, setting free the thousands of Communists still held prisoners in the hulks and elsewhere, will be considered only an equitable compliment of the act of justice proposed to be done to the house of Orleans.

La Republique Francaise, a radical organ, says the Left will not take the initiative in moving the return of the Assembly and government to Paris, but there is no reason to doubt that the removal will be effected during this session of the Legislature.

A decree appears, this evening, appointing M. Divon Ambassador to the German Empire, to reside at Berlin.

PARIS, Dec. 5—Evening—Thiers appears to have made up his mind to oppose the admission of the Orleans Princes to the National Assembly, for the Princes to-day waited upon Thiers for the purpose of listening to an exposition of the reasons influencing him against their taking seats in the Legislature, and of endeavoring by argument to change his decision. The President received the Princes courteously, but, owing to the pressure of public business, was unable to hear or reply to them to-day. He, however, appointed an interview for Friday next, at which time he will be prepared to develop fully his reasons for restraining them from taking seats in the Assembly.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—A great fire occurred to-day in the Hotel Rue de Livre which contains many of the most elegant shops in Paris. Owing to the exertions of the firemen, the flames were extinguished before any injury had been done to the palace itself. The loss to storekeepers is immense.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The morning bulletin says that the Prince of Wales passed a comfortable night. Progress in his case is satisfactory. His symptoms continue to indicate slow but steady improvement. It is understood that the fever, though severe, has not at any time been beyond the control of his medical attendants. Public apprehension as to the result has measurably subsided.

General D. E. Sickles and his bride have arrived on their way to Liverpool to take a steamer for New York.

The steamships Brussels, City of Baltimore, and Erina have arrived out.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Robert Lowe, ex-Chancellor, in a lecture at Halifax, last night, made an appeal in favor of a monarchy, and defended the queen from the charges of Sir Charles Dilke, and censured that gentleman's utterances.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A memorial to the poet Cowper, to be erected at Birkhampton, is contemplated, and contributions from admirers of the poet in the United States are desired.

Italy.

ROME, Dec. 5.—The promulgation of an encyclical from the Pope against the installation of the Italian Parliament in Rome is expected in a few days.

West Indies.

HAVANA, Dec. 4.—Senor Morneo has assumed the Governorship of Havana.

The report of the removal of Valmaseda is untrue.

The principal telegraph lines have been placed in working order, and remain undisturbed by the insurgents. This is considered fresh proof of the decline of the rebellion. Several prominent rebels have surrendered, and others call upon their countrymen to lay down their arms. The only rebels now in the field are plantation negroes, who are headed by negroes and a few whites. These parties, owing to the atrocities committed by them, refuse to surrender.

It is reported that Urquiza has also surrendered. This surrender is considered important, as Urquiza was the successor of the noted rebel leader, Poncho Vega, who was incapacitated for service some time ago. It is reported that Vego has made his escape to Jamaica.

HAVANA, Dec. 5.—The United States war steamer Nipsic arrived here yesterday.

The taking of negroes from the eastern department to work on the plantations in the western department has been prohibited.

President Grant's message was the subject of general discussion here to-day; the portion relating to Americans holding slaves is universally approved. The number of Americans owning plantations, or otherwise interested in Cuba is very large.

Africa.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The annexation of the diamond fields to the English dominion in South Africa has been completed.

News from the diamond fields is favorable, but violent storms have caused great damage and a serious loss of life.

South America.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Venezuelan dates of the 15th of November state that the revolutionists had succeeded in taking the town of Zalia, after a battle in which they captured some four hundred prisoners. Pulgar leads the revolution, which has extended around Maracaibo.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The rates for money opened easy at 6 to 7 per cent, but toward the close of bank hours the market became more active, and stock brokers freely paid 7 per cent in coin. Currency is leaving the city for the cotton and pork-packing sections, but not in sufficient volume to cause the present activity in the market nor to neutralize the effect of the Treasury coin disbursements, which within a week have now run up to $10,000,000, simply on account of the redemption of the 5-20s. The real cause of the activity is that about $4,000,000 of legal-tenders have been locked up by speculators for a decline in prices on the Stock Exchange.

GOLD

sold at 110 this afternoon for the first time this year. This morning efforts were made to break it, but they failed, and this afternoon two brokers combined and accomplished the object long desired by the bears. A large number of bets were pending on the result, and the price was kept at the lowest point long enough to make assurance doubly sure. As soon as 110 was marked on the indicator the excitement broke out, and was accelerated by a rush of operators to the room. A large number of orders had been lying in abeyance, waiting for this point to be reached, and instantly bids were made on all sides, and in large amounts. Some few lots were purchased, but the stiffness of the price prevented the filling of many of the orders. At one time the quotation was 109 7-8, but no actual sales were made under 110. At the close the price was 110 1-8. The rates for carrying were 5, 6, and 7 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

appears unsettled in consequence of the abundance of cotton bills which are offering on the street. The best rate for sterling is 109 for sixty days, and 109 3-4 for sight.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were firm, but quiet. The new fives of 1881 sold at 109 5-8 to 109 3-4. The closing quotations for Pacific Railroad securities were as follows: Central, 100 1-2 to 100 3-4; Union gold bonds, 91 5-8 to 91 1-2; land-grants, 79 1-2; incomes, 81 1-4; stock, 27 to 27 1-4.

THE STOCK MARKET

was steady. Western Union was the feature, and very active all day. In the morning the price touched 69 7-8, and then, after receding to 68 7-8, advanced to 69 1-8 again. Hannibal & St. Joseph was the next most active stock on the list, but the fluctuations were small. Reading advanced to 115 5-8, and it is understood that considerable investments are being made for foreign account. Erie gave some hopes of realizing at a profit for holders, but finally settled down to 30 7-8.

BREADSTUFFS.

Under light arrivals and a return of more seasonable weather, holders of flour were firmer. Family grades were very strong. At the close the market was a little irregular for the lower grades. Holders of wheat were asking higher prices, but the market closed dull, as buyers were holding off. The demand was mostly for export. Cheese white was held with increased firmness. Corn is without important change. The demand was general, but chiefly for export. New is not plenty, and is wanted.

[To the Associated Press.]

ALEXIS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Alexis has returned from Philadelphia.

THE PRESS AND THE MESSAGE.

The *Tribune*, commenting on the President's Message, says: "On the whole we find more to approve than to condemn in this message, and believe that it will be favorably regarded by a large majority of the American people."

The *Times* says of the President's policy, as set forth in his message: "We are much mistaken if the most exacting can find in it any recommendation or oversight on which to base a serious complaint. It will strengthen the intelligent faith of the people in his sound sense, and sympathy with the better feeling of the country."

The *World* severely criticises various portions of the President's Message, and says: "There is a great deal more of dry recital, such as the chief clerks of the departments are capable of furnishing, and which alert newspaper correspondents anticipated while the events were still fresh, and had the character of news."

FISH.

The New York *Times* editorially says that the withdrawal of Secretary Fish will be announced shortly.

NOTABLES.

Among the grand jurors for the next term are Lloyd Aspinwall, Marshall O. Roberts, John Jacob Astor, Isaac W. England, George K. Sistare, and Charles Delmonico.

BRIGNOLI WINS A SUIT.

At the general term of the Common Pleas Court, yesterday, the judgment of the court was affirmed, awarding some $11,000 damages to an opera singer named Brignoli for injuries received by an accident while travelling from Chicago to Cincinnati, in 1867.

IMPORTED SMALL-POX.

The steamship Anglia is detained at quarantine, with two cases of small-pox on board.

THE CANALS CLOSED.

Intelligence from Albany and other interior places says that the canals are considered closed for the season.

THE BLACK FRIDAY CASE

of R. W. Cameron *vs.* Franz Eckheim and others, resulted in a verdict of $35,[illegible] for plaintiff.

AID FOR CHICAGO.

Two members of the Chamber of Commerce have gone to Chicago to supervise the distribution of the relief fund, of which there is still on hand $600,000.

TWEED'S BAIL.

At the conclusion of the argument in the case of Tweed, at Albany, Judge Learned took the papers and reserved his decision. The time given Tweed to procure bail expires on the 12th inst.

INDIAN AID SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Indian Aid Society, last night, Aaron M. Powell, who lately made a tour among the Indian reservations, indorsed the Quaker policy. He stated that the proposed removal of the Indians from their reservations to one great reservation in the Indian Territory was in the interest of railroad schemes and speculators.

The Cold Term.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Dec. 4.—The weather is intensely cold, the thermometer standing sixteen degrees below zero, with a fierce wind from the north. The snow of yesterday fell about two inches in depth. Frozen ears and noses are common objects on the streets this morning.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 5.—This is a terrible cold morning. Thermometer eighteen to twenty degrees below zero. Such cold weather so early in the season has never been known here.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 5.—Thermometer marks 14 degrees below zero. Cold as the North Pole all over the State.

MONTREAL, Dec. 5.—Not so cold to-day, but snowing this morning.

OMAHA, Dec. 5.—A Laramie despatch says that the snow is still falling along the Pacific Railroad. A freight train going west struck a snow drift to-day west of Sherman, and piled twenty freight cars together in ruins. Several other trains are reported off the track or disabled west of Cheyenne. The train which left here Saturday last got blocked in the snow at Pine Bluff, and returned to Sidney this afternoon to await the clearing of the track. The train due here on Sunday from the West was fastened in the snow near Elm Creek, Sunday and Monday, but is expected here this evening. It is said that there are now engines off the track between here and Cheyenne, forced off by snow drifts.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

The Fire Limits.

The following passage of Mayor Medill's inaugural message was omitted from our report of that document yesterday. It was the concluding paragraph of the chapter having reference to the extension of the fire limits: "There is nothing novel or unprecedented in this recommendation. It has been the course pursued in every other great city which has suffered from an extensive conflagration. I cite the example of New York, Montreal, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and San Francisco, which, after being scourged, prohibited the further erection of wooden structures, and thereafter have been exempt from the ravages of great fires. Philadelphia, Baltimore, and St. Louis did not wait to be burnt up before adopting measures to insure their safety. Shall Chicago be an exception to all rules of prudence? Of what advantage are reasoning powers and experience if they fail to correct the errors and blunders of the past? Can Chicago again afford to spurn the example of other great cities, and disregarding her own terrible experience, defy the laws of nature in her reconstruction?"

Announcements.

The regular monthly meeting of the managers of the Home for the Friendless will be held at the Home this morning at 10 o'clock.

—A regular meeting of the photographers of this city will be held this evening at 7:30 o'clock at No. 217 West Madison street.

—The regular meeting of Ransom Post, G. A. R., will be held at the hall, No. 82 West Randolph street this evening at the usual hour.

—The Union Club will give a series of parties, commencing next Friday evening, December 8, at Martine's West Side Hall. A cordial invitation is extended to all former patrons, particularly those who fail to receive formal notice. No pains will be spared to make them as popular as heretofore.

—The Free Library of the Y. M. C. A., No. 77 West Randolph-st., received, yesterday, a valuable gift in voice of books, numbering 222 volumes, of the choicest publications of Messrs. Chas. Scribner & Co. of New York. The books were donated by the publishers, and were delivered to the Library by their Western representatives, Messrs. Hadley Bros. They will be catalogued and immediately made ready for the use of the public. The thanks of our citizens are due, and will, no doubt, be heartily tendered, to the generous publishers for their timely donations.

Fire at Wheaton, Ill.

At Wheaton, DuPage County (twenty-five miles west of Chicago), about 6 o'clock, on Monday evening, fire broke out in the fuel room of Rufus Blanchard's map manufactory in the upper part of a building occupied below as a grocery store by Mr. Oberhauser, and above as a dwelling by the same party. The building was destroyed, seriously threatening the Platt House, adjoining. One or two small frame buildings were torn down to prevent a spread of the flames, and the town was saved, undoubtedly, by the great exertions of the citizens. Mr. Platt, brother of the landlord of the Platt House, was sick with the typhoid fever in the hotel, and was removed to another house, where he died within five minutes after his arrival. One or two parties suffered loss by the removal of their goods. Mr. Blanchard was burned out in the Great Fire of Chicago, and now loses about $1,000 by this new disaster. But, fortunately, the bulk of his stock was in his South Clark street establishment, where he had reopened his business. For thirteen years past he has been widely known as one of the most reliable and extensive map manufacturers in this city. The total loss by the fire at Wheaton he estimates at about $5,000.

A Dishonest Servant.

A boarder at No. 281 Michigan avenue dropped his pocket book, containing $100, on the floor, the other day, and, not being aware of the fact, neglected to pick it up. Frank Gibbons, a servant in the house, however, who saw the money holder, did pick it up, and clandestinely left the place, throwing up his situation without giving the landlady the customary "warning." When the loss of the money became known, Gibbons was missed, and as he did not make his appearance it was concluded that both had disappeared together. A policeman was notified, but nothing was seen of Gibbons until yesterday, when he was observed by the officer sauntering along State street arrayed in an entire new suit of garments, including boots, hat, and gloves. He was immediately arrested, and, upon being taken to the First Precinct Station, $40 were found in his pocket. It is thought he intended to purchase an oreide watch and chain, for, with that addition to his outfit, he would have been a veritable "servant-girl killer," which he aspires to be. His success in keeping the money was not equal to his taking it; hence that brand-new suit will be spoiled in the jail, and, in a short time, exchanged for robes of unbecoming "stripes."

Burned to Death.

A woman named Kate Ahern, who lived with her husband at No. 41 Mary street, was burned to death on Monday evening. The exact way in which her clothes caught fire is unknown, as she was alone in the house at the time, and was not found until she had been dead several hours. From the appearance of things in the kitchen, it is thought that she was cooking at the time of the catastrophe. While leaning over the stove, being somewhat intoxicated at the time, her clothes must have ignited. Perceiving the flames, she attempted to reach the street door, but her dress, being of very light material, burned so rapidly that the fire reached her throat before she advanced many steps, and she was suffocated. Her body, burned to a crisp, was found near the door of a neighbor after life had been extinct several hours. She is reported to have been fond of whisky, having frequently been arrested for indulging to excess. Her husband, who is employed in an Archer avenue packing house, is also addicted to strong drink, and was intoxicated on Monday evening. He and his wife were seen drinking together on that day. Mrs. Ahern leaves two children, both of whom are grown and are employed as servants in families living near the scene of the horrible accident.

Exit and Entrance.

Probably no head of a large city ever came into office less ostentatiously than did Mayor Medill on yesterday. The ceremony consisted of the entrance of Mr. Medill into the room jointly occupied by the Mayor, his policemen, the Comptroller, his numerous clerks, the Corporation Counsel, and about twenty other persons connected with the Relief and Aid Society. A short conversation with his predecessor finished Mayor Medill's induction into office. The four anonymous-looking individuals, who are named Mayor's staff, looked with lengthened countenances upon Mr. Mason's retreating form, and prepared themselves for the shock—which did not come, however, as the incomer announced his intention of leaving the "staff" as it was, with one exception. Taken as a whole, the accession to office was a dramatic failure.

Yesterday's Fires.

The alarm from Box No. 248, at half-past 12 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was occasioned by fire in the two-story frame building No. 273 West Indiana street. The upper story was badly damaged, and its contents suffered from water considerably. The structure is owned by August Ostleff, and occupied by him as a grocery and dwelling. Loss $800; insured in the Girard, of Philadelphia. A defective flue was the cause.

—At twenty minutes of 12 o'clock, yesterday morning, Box No. 236 was turned in for fire in the two-story frame building No. 129 West Van Buren street, owned and occupied by Louis Hershman. The lower floor was used as a grocery and the upper one as a dwelling. Loss on building and stock, $800; insured for $3,100 in the Security, of New York, and $1,500 in the Ætna, Hartford. Cause—a defective chimney.

Business at the Post Office.

If there has been a decrease in the amount of business done in Chicago the past month, certainly the Post Office is not the place to look for proof of the fact. The records there show a large excess in the number of mail letters received and delivered over many months of the year, and a small excess over any previous month in the history of the city Post Office. These are the figures: Mail letters delivered, 1,127,819; local letters delivered, 138,169; newspapers, &c., delivered, 120,685; letters collected, 1,0[illegible],147; newspapers, &c., collected, 34,560. This work is done by only 104 men. Very good showing, most people will think.

Personal.

Ann Wibber, Cornwall, England, has written the Aid Society inquiring for Millie, Nellie, and Harry Wibber. She wants them to write to her immediately.

—Mr. Lewis Beacham, for several years connected with the press of this city, has received the appointment of Private Secretary from Mayor Medill.

—Generals Augur and Dodge, of the United States army, passed through this city yesterday, *en route* for Washington, where they go to visit the "Great Father."

—A New York despatch states that the Grand Duke Alexis will be in Cleveland on the 16th, and will remain in that city over Sunday, and will leave at 9 p. m. on Monday, the 18th, for Detroit. He will spend Tuesday in Detroit, and will probably reach Chicago on Wednesday morning, the 20th.

Miscellaneous.

The Chicago Relief and Aid Society acknowledge the receipt, through J. W. Fisher & Co., of this city, of a donation of $300 from the Hon. Beriah Magoffin, ex-Governor of Kentucky.

—A party of young Peoria thoroughbreds propose to skate from that city to Chicago, via the Illinois River and the Michigan and Illinois Canal, as soon as the ice will permit.

—A fellow named James Golden was arrested, yesterday, on complaint of Edward Ryan, who charges him with robbery. The two were together in a saloon on State street, Sunday night, and Golden took Ryan to his boarding house on Fourteenth street. During the night, the prisoner, as Ryan alleges, stole from his pocket book $20, and, upon being asked to return the money, handed Ryan $10 and refused to give him any more. Golden will have a hearing at the South Side Police Court this morning.

Fair Dealing.

It gives us pleasure to state that the agents of some of the insurance companies that suffered largely by the Chicago fire are settling promptly and honestly. The Northwestern, of Milwaukee, is specially commended. W. D. Bacon, Esq., adjuster, and J. A. Chapman, Esq., general Agent, have won golden opinions from the policy-holders of that company. It pays in full. Among Eastern companies, the Williamsburgh City, the Mechanics' and Traders', the Resolute, the Mechanics' and Jefferson, have acted with becoming promptitude, through their adjuster, J. R. Barne, Esq. He has the thanks of many sufferers.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Gold quiet at 110 1-8. Loans were at 6a7 per cent. Clearings, $50,000,000.

Governments quiet and steady.

Stocks closed heavy and lower. The features were Lake Shore and Western Union, which were strong and higher in the morning, but this afternoon lost the advance of the early part of the day.

About four millions of legal tenders have been locked up by speculators for a decline.

Money firm at 6a7 per cent.

State bonds dull and strong; South Carolinas alone active.

Sterling exchange [illegible] 109.

Governments:

Coupe, '81	117 1-2	Coupe, '67	114 3-4
Coupe, '62	111	Coupe, '68	114 1-2
Coupe, '64	110 3-4	10-40s	109 3-4
Coupe, '65	111 2-8	Currency 6s	113
New	113 3-8		

State bonds:

Missouri	97	Virginia, old	67
Tennessee, old	66 1-2	N. Carolina, old	35 1-2
Tennessee, new	66 1-2	N. Carolina, new	12
Virginia, new	73		

Stocks closed:

Canton	79	N. J. C.	112
Western Union	69	St. Paul	54 5-8
Quicksilver	25	Do pfd	78 3-8
Adams Express	87 1-4	Wabash	69 3-4
Wells & Fargo	56 5-8	Do pfd	82
American	59 1-2	Fort Wayne	96 1-4
United States	59 1-4	Terre Haute	16
Pacific Mail	46 3-4	Do pfd	50
New York Central	92 3-8	Chicago & Alton	116
N. Y. Central Scrip	87	Do pfd	120
Erie	31	O. & M.	42 1-4
Erie pfd	64	C., C. & C.	87 1-4
Harlem	118 1-2	C., B. & Q.	130 1-2
Harlem pfd	120 1-2	Lake Shore	90 3-8
Reading	115	Indiana Central	18 5-8
Mich. Cent	117 3-4	Illinois Central	132
Pittsburgh	128	Union Pacific	25 3-4
Northwestern	61 3-8	U. P. bonds	91 1-2
Do pfd	90	Central bonds	100 3-4
R. I.	100 3-4		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5—11:15 p. m.—Flour, 28a29s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 7d; No. 1 spring, 11s 4d; No. 2 spring, 10s 10d; white, 12s 9d. Corn, 32s 3d.

Provisions—Pork, 49s. Lard, 45s.

LONDON, Dec. 5—5:00 p. m.—Consols, for money, 92 1-8; for account, 92 3-8. Bonds—'62, 90 3-8; '65, 92 5-8; '67, 95 1-8; 10-40s, 90 3-4.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 5.—Bonds, '62, 97 3-8.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—Rentes, 57f 10c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5.—Evening.—Cotton strong; middling uplands, 9 5-8a9 3-4d; Orleans, 10d. Sales, 22,000 bales; speculation and export, 10,000 bales. Sales on Ship, named at Savannah or Charleston, at 9 5-8d. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull.

Breadstuffs—Quiet; flour, 28s29s. Wheat—Red winter, 11s 7d. Receipts of wheat for past three days, 15,000; American, 7,000.

Cheese—61s.

Provisions—Cumberland middles, 36s 6d; short ribs, 39s.

Tallow, 47s 3d.

Petroleum—Crude, 11s 11 1-2d.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The dry goods market is generally inanimate, but prices are firm. There is a reduction of 1 cent a yard in price of Indian Orchard double weight sheetings, which are now selling as low as 12 1-2. Printing cloths are in light supply and scarce, and high standards are being held firmly at 7 3-4a7 7-8 for good to extra. Prints are steady and firm, with only moderate inquiry, at 11 1-2 for best fancy makes, except Cocheco, which are held at 12c. Amoskeag A brown sheetings are held at 13c; Atlantic A, 13c; Pacific extra, 13 1-2c; Pittsfield A, 11c; Nashua E, 15c; American stripes, 11 1-2a12 1-2c; Hamilton do, 18c and 19c; Arasapo do, 10 1-2c; Canoe River brown and State corset jeans, 10 1-2c; Pequot colored do, 14c; Kearsage satteen do, 15a15 1-2c; Amoskeag brown drills, 14c; Adriatic do, 14 1-2c; Massebesic do, 12 1-2c; Stark A bags, 38c; Ontario A, 2 bushel, 35c; do B, 2 1-2 bu do, 42 1-2c; do C, 3 bu do, 47 1-2c; and Red Cross cambrics, 8 1-2c for plain and 9 1-2c for high colors.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Dec. 5.—Cattle—Supply, 3,230 head, or 190 cars, an increase of 79 over same time last week. Quality, fair; market active and steady, and nominally unchanged. Sales of 61 Ohio steers, averaging 1,426 lbs, at $5.75; 139 Indianas, av. 1,283 to 1,448 lbs, $6.12 1-2a6.75; 136 Kentucky, av. 1,067 to 1,400 lbs, $4.75a5.50; 219 Missouri, av. 1,303 to 1,451 lbs, $5.00a5.70; 318 Illinois, av. 1,293 to 1,311 lbs, $4.65a5.60; 34 Texas, av. 1,100 lbs., $4.00.

Sheep—Receipts 2,000; market not opened.

Hogs—Receipts 4,093; market active and prices firm; 10a15c better; sales at $4.35a4.42 for medium to good.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 5.—Cattle received in the past twenty-four hours, 119 head; shipped to Chicago by H. & St. Joe R. R., 111 head; sales of 5 choice natives, av 1,420 lbs, at $5.25; 3 natives, av 986 lbs, at $2.75.

Hogs—Received at the Stock Yards, 1,085 head; at the packing houses, 1,776 head; slaughtered, 1,000 head. Market not so brisk. Quotations, $3.00a3.75.

Watertown (Mass.) Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Dec. 5.—Beef cattle—Receipts, 663. There is general improvement in live stock and cattle sold quicker, but prices are unchanged. Sales of choice $8.50a8.75; extra, $8.00a8.25; first quality, $8.25a8.75; second, $7.50a8.00; third, $5.00a7.00.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 8,618. Demand active; prices advanced 1/4c per pound; sales in lots at $2.50a5.00; extra, $5.50a6.00.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Dec. 5.—PASSED DOWN—Props St. Louis, Jenness, Frankfort, City of New York; schr Lake Forest.

PASSED UP AND ARRIVED—Schrs Fiorretta, L. W. Perry.

WIND—Southwest, and the weather is very cold.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—COTTON—In good demand; middling upland, 19 1-8c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; receipts, 10,000 brls; super Western and State, $5.90a6.10; common to good, $6.35a6.60; good to choice, $6.65a7.10; white wheat extra, $7.10a7.50; extra Ohio, $6.60a7.10; St. Louis, $6.70a9.25. Rye flour steady at $4.50a5.25. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat quiet; holders disposed to realize; receipts, 12,000 bu; No. 1 spring, $1.57; No. 2, $1.50a1.53; winter red Western, $1.57a1.62; amber, $1.64a1.65; white, $1.65a1.75. Rye unchanged. Barley firmer; Western, $1.00. Malt quiet. Corn unsettled; receipts, 25,000 bu; Western mixed, afloat, 73 1-2a75c; new, 70a73c; yellow Western, 80c. Oats firmer; receipts, 23,000 bu; Western and Ohio, 56a57c; Western in store, 54 1-2a55c.

HOPS—Firmly held.

EGGS—Firm at 34a35c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio 18a20 1-4c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 9 1-8a9 1-2c; Cuba, 9a10c. Molasses steady; New Orleans 45a55c. Rice, 8 a 8 3-4c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13c; refined, 22a23 1-4c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 64c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unchanged. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles steady; long clear, 7 3-4c; short, 8c; bellies, 7 3-4c. Lard quiet; No. 1 to prime steam, 9a9 3-8c; kettle, 9 3-4c; April, 10c; January, 9 5-8c; March, 9 7-8c.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western, 12a25c; State, 22a40c.

CHEESE—Dull; 11a14c.

WHISKEY—Firm, at 95c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.—COTTON—Quiet; 17 3-4a18c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; business small, though there is fair demand for low and medium grades delivered at Cairo; superfine winter, $5.50a5.75; extra, $6.00a6.12; XX $6.25a6.50. Wheat dull and in good demand for No. 3 red at $1.47, held at $1.50; No. 2 red winter salable at $1.55, held higher. Corn firm; mixed on track, 44a45c. No. 2 mixed in elevator, 46a47 1-2c. Oats dull; No. 2 in Elevator, 32 1-2c. Barley firm at 58c for prime Wisconsin. Rye higher; No. 2 at 73 1-2a75c.

WHISKEY—Held at 90c; no sales.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $11.25. Dry salt meat only order trade; shoulders, 5a5 1-4c; clear rib, 6 1-4c; clear, 6 1-4c. Bacon only order trade; shoulders, 7 1-4a7 1-2c; clear rib, 7 3-8a7 1-2c; clear, 7 5-8a7 3-4c. Lard firm at 8 1-2c cash and seller the month.

HOGS—Firm at $3.80a4.30; bulk of sales at $3.90a4.15.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

All business is neglected for lack of transportation and suspension of ferryage across the river.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; hogs, 3,000.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.23 1-4; No. 2, $1.20 1-4. Oats steady; No. 2, 32 1-2c. Corn in good demand; No. 2, 41 1-2. Rye steady; No. 1, 63c. Barley in fair demand but lower; No. 2, 63 1-2c.

HOGS—Fair demand but lower, at $3.80a4.10.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 33,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 5.—TOBACCO—In active request for all grades; lugs, new and old, 6 1-2a7 3-4c; low to medium leaf, 9a10c; sales, 107 hhds.

COTTON—Firm; middlings 18c; sales 100 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in moderate shipping demand; extra family, $6.25a6.50. Wheat firm; red and white, $1.35a1.38. Corn only in local demand; ear and shelled, in bulk, 45a48c. Oats—Small sales at 38 1-2c, delivered. Rye steady and firm at 75c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.30a4.60; receipts liberal.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm at yesterday's prices.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Dec. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; amber Michigan at $1.43; No. 1 red, $1.41; No. 2, $1.34a1.36; No. 3, $1.30. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 49c; low mixed, 48c; yellow, 49 1-2c; Michigan, 49c; no grade, 47c. Oats, full prices asked, but no demand; Michigan, 40c; rejected, 38c.

CLOVER SEED—Steady at $6.40.

HOGS—Steady at $4.00a4.60.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 600 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 400 brls; wheat, 700 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 5.—Cotton in good demand at 17 1-2a18c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and inactive; No. 1 red, held $1.48; No. 2, $1.34. Corn steady; new shelled, 58c. Oats steady at 40c.

PETROLEUM—Active at 1-4a1-2c higher for refined; 21 1-2a21 3-4c for car lots; 22 1-2a23c for small lots; crude firm at $4.85a4.90.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5.—COTTON—Dull and lower; low middling at 17 1-4a17 3-8c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; family at $6.60a6.90. Wheat scarce and firm at $1.42a1.45. Corn higher at 46a47c. Rye firm at 78a80c. Oats steady at 38a40c. Barley in good demand; spring at 75a80c.

OILS—Unchanged.

CLOVER SEED—Steady; light sales at 13 3-4c—13 1-4c generally asked.

PROVISIONS—Lard firm; light sales at 8 3-4a9c. Bulk meats quiet; held firmly and nominally at 5c, 6c, and 6 1-4c, 25 days in salt, loose. Bacon quiet and held firmly; 7 1-4c, 7 5-8c, and 7 3-4c asked. No sales.

HOGS—In good demand at $4.35a4.55. Receipts, 7,500.

WHISKEY—In good demand at 90c.

GREEN MEATS—Quiet and firmly held at 4 1-2a5 1-2c for shoulders and rough sides; 6a6 1-2c for hams.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Lower grades firmer, superfine, $6.75a7.00; double extra, $7.50; treble extra, $7.75. Bran firm at $1.25a1.40.

GROCERIES—Molasses easier; inferior, 30a35c; common, 37a38c; prime, 50a60c. All others unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 19 1-4; sight, 3-8a1-2 discount; gold, 110 3-4.

COTTON—Strong and active; sales, 7,000 bales good ordinary at 17 7-8a18 1-2c; low middling, 18 3-4a18 7-8c; middling, 18 7-8a19c; receipts, 7,541 bales; exports—Liverpool, 7,071 bales; stock, 141,009 bales.

JEWELRY.

REMOVAL.

We have again removed, now to a permanent location,

123 West Washington-st.

AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Fine Jewelry.

The celebrated AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO. GOLD PEN, Gold and Silver Pen and Pencil cases, Tooth Picks, &c., &c. A large variety of Holiday Goods.

NEW YORK, 14 & 16 Maiden Lane. CHICAGO, 123 West Washington.

CANDLES.

CHRISTMAS CANDLES!

Pounds, half pounds, 4s and 6s, Green, Red, and White.

ARMSTRONG & CO., 384 State-st.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Dressed Hogs.

As the season has now opened, and the market is fairly established for dressed hogs, we invite our former shippers and the trade to send us their consignments.

All the regular facilities extended. Advances made on shipments. Benefit of over ten years' active experience here and personal attention to sale and delivery given to consignments made to us,

POPE & DAVIS, 43 W. Washington-st., Chicago.

W. J. POPE. R. L. DAVIS.

BANKING.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of said Bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, January 9, 1872, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

NORWICH Fire Insurance Comp'y.

Parties having claims against the Norwich Fire Insurance Company can have the same adjusted, and such as desire can receive their pro rata share of the assets of said company by applying to the undersigned, who may be found at the office of Higgins, Swett & Quigg, 279 Wabash-av. up stairs, for a few days from date hereof.

Dec. 5. J. H. WATTLES, Sec'y.

REMOVAL.

Robert T. Lincoln

has removed his Law Office to

16 Congress-st.

REAL ESTATE.

EVERY MAN SHOULD OWN HIS OWN HOME.

We can help an industrious man to get one without risk. We offer desirable lots in various parts of the city and in the suburbs, very cheap; small payment down and balance on long time; [illegible] monthly payments if preferred. Also, houses and lots on long time if possible, 10 years' time if necessary. Call and see us and tell us what you want.

ULRICH & BOND, 311 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Information Wanted.

Of William Welsh, a printer, who was last seen in this city about Oct. 1. Address his brother, NICHOLAS WELSH, [illegible], Chicago.

FOR SALE.

RUINS OF CHICAGO.

Stereoscopic views of the ruins, and of Chicago before the fire, [illegible]. J. A. PIERCE & CO., Publishers, 117 West Madison-st., Chicago.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Messrs. Sharp & Thain, of the Chicago Advertising Agency, have this day dissolved the copartnership heretofore existing under that title by mutual consent, Mr. R. S. Thain retiring. All accounts will be settled by Geo. W. Sharp at his new [illegible].

GEO. W. SHARP. RICHARD S. THAIN.

Chicago, Dec. 1, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Drs. O. J. Bergk and Donald Fraser, at 712 South Halsted-st., under the firm name of Bergk & Fraser, has been dissolved by mutual consent, Donald Fraser continuing the business at the same place.

O. J. BERGK, M. D. DONALD FRASER, M. D.

Chicago, Nov. 6, 1871.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Proceedings of the Second Day of the Winter Session.

Resignation of Police Commissioner Brown—Temporary Offices on the Reservoir Lot.

Appointment of Standing Committees—Annual Reports of County Officers.

MORNING SESSION.

The Board of County Commissioners met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in the High School building, President White in the chair. There were present Commissioners Ashton, Herting, Jones, Pahlman, Lonergan, Roelle, Skelly, Stearns, White, Hitchcock, Harris, Harrison, Talcott. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

THE COUNTY RECORDS.

A communication was received from M. R. M. Wallace, Judge of the County Court, calling attention to the great insecurity of the records and files of the County Court. The place in which they are now kept is an ordinary wooden closet. It was placed on file.

RESIGNATION OF POLICE COMMISSIONER BROWN.

The following communication was received from T. B. Brown:

To the Honorable, the Cook County Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: I hereby resign the office of Commissioner of the Board of Police, the same to take effect on Tuesday, December 5, 1871. Respectfully,

T. B. BROWN.

RULES.

Commissioner Hitchcock, from the Committee on Rules, submitted rules for the government of the board, which are substantially the same as those used by the old Board of Supervisors, with the exception of the powers to be exercised by the committees. Rule 12, which is appended, refers to the duties of the committees:

RULE 12. All committees shall report in writing, and may submit propositions for adoption, and their reports shall be signed by a majority of the committee. No committee shall have power to audit any bill or account chargeable to the county, but any such bill or account shall be audited by the board in open session.

The rules were adopted.

On motion of Commissioner Talcott, 200 copies of the rules were ordered to be printed for the use of the board.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The Chairman said that it was the custom, before electing the county officers, to fix their salaries.

Commissioner Hitchcock asked the Clerk to read the names of the offices to be filled.

Commissioner Talcott requested that the salary the officers are now receiving be also mentioned.

The Clerk read as follows: Warden of the Hospital, $800 a year; Warden of the Insane Asylum, $1,000; County Agent, $1,200; County Physician, $1,800; Physicians of the Insane Asylum and Poor House, $1,200; two Janitors of the Court House, $60 each a month; Engineer of the Court House, (a contract which does not expire until October 1, 1872) $2,000; Engineer of the Insane Asylum (contract expiring December 15, 1871), $2,600; Engineer of the Hospital (contract expiring June 30, 1872), $2,500.

Commissioner Talcott thought there was little for the board to do, as the Supervisors had entered into contracts which had not yet expired.

SALARIES.

Commissioner Ashton moved that the subject of salaries be referred to the Judiciary Committee, when it is announced.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Commissioner Talcott called attention to the necessity of securing a building in which to locate the county offices and courts. Provision had been made by the city for them in the building erecting on the reservoir lot, corner of Adams and LaSalle streets, and he thought that was about the most convenient location that could be secured. He offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a select committee of three members be appointed to inquire and ascertain what, if any, arrangements can be made with the city of Chicago for the construction of offices and court rooms, for the temporary use of the county, upon the reservoir lot, on the corner of Adams and LaSalle streets.

Resolved, Further, that said committee ascertain and report the number and size of rooms necessary to be constructed for county purposes.

THE HOURS OF MEETING.

Commissioner Harrison moved to reconsider the motion fixing the time of meeting from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. It was reconsidered; and the motion to meet between the hours of 2 and 5 p. m. was adopted.

THE COUNTY RECORDS.

Commissioner Harrison, from the special committee appointed to examine the places where the county records are now kept, and to report what was considered necessary to preserve them in case of fire, made a verbal report. The committee found in the Recorder's office two safes, which are sufficient to hold all the books for the present; but the papers have to be left outside in pigeon holes. There was no safe at all in the County Court room. There was one in the Superior Court room, but it was not large enough. In no instance was there sufficient capacity to hold the books, much less the papers, which are at the mercy of the elements in case of fire. If it was proposed that the offices and courts should remain any length of time in the High School building, a vault or safe room should be erected in the yard, in which the books and papers should be placed every night.

Commissioner Crawford moved that the committee be continued, and be empowered to provide a temporary vault at the least possible expense.

The motion was agreed to.

The Chairman announced as the committee ordered by Commissioner Hitchcock's resolution, Commissioners Hitchcock, Harris, and Stearns.

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Commissioner Stearns, the board adjourned until 2 o'clock, in order to give the Chair time to make up the standing committees.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The board met pursuant to adjournment, President White in the chair. There were present: Commissioners Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Jones, Roelle, Skelly, Talcott, Herting, Lonergan, Pahlman.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Clerk then announced as the standing committees:

Judiciary—Hitchcock, Ashton, and Harris.
Finance—Herting, Harrison, and Talcott.
Education—Harrison, Hitchcock, and Stearns.
City Relations—Ashton, Pahlman, and Harris.
Public Buildings—Talcott, Ashton, and Crawford.
Equalization of Taxes—Stearns, Lonergan, and Pahlman.
Poorhouse and Paupers—Harris, Herting, and Lonergan.
Hospital—Lonergan, Herting, and Jones.
Miscellaneous Claims—Jones, Talcott, and Roelle.
Jail and Jail Accounts—Skelly, Roelle, and Jones.
Roads and Bridges—Pahlman, Crawford, and Skelly.
Licenses—Roelle, Harris, and Skelly.
Town and Town Accounts—Crawford, Harrison, and Stearns.

THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

The Warden of the County Hospital, S. W. Reynolds, submitted his annual report. There were in the hospital December 1, 1870, 115 patients, and the number of admissions during the year, 1,700; total, 1,815. There were discharged, cured and otherwise, 1,515; the deaths, 159; now remaining in the hospital, 141. Births, 127; still-born, 7. There were treated at the dispensary 1,573 persons. Of the deaths 17 were moribund on admission, and 13 were Coroner's cases, mostly from railroad injuries, leaving the mortality at a very low average compared with hospitals generally. The number of patients this year exceeds that of last year 279. The articles manufactured were as follows: Bed-ticks, 75; pillow ticks, 175; pillow cases, 205; shirts, 236; night gowns, 157; sheets, 243; towels, 375; bed spreads, 97; baby gowns, 81. He had received from sale of tickets to students for clinical lectures, $660; from all other sources, $862.10; balance on hand from last year, $74.93. Total, $1,597.03. He had paid out for all purposes, $1,533.49, leaving a balance now of $63.54. The expenses of the hospital had been considerably under the amount appropriated for hospital purposes. The late calamity had caused an increased demand for hospital accommodations beyond what there is at the present time.

The report was referred to the appropriate committee.

THE COUNTY AGENT'S REPORT.

The County Agent, C. G. Pusheck, submitted his annual report. The fire had destroyed his books, and the statement of work done was, as near as he could "keep track" of it, as follows: Pounds of meat distributed, 112,992; pounds of bread, 37,650; pounds of coffee, 983; pounds of rice, 1,293; of tea, 300; of soap, 800; of sugar, 300; bushels of potatoes, 6,171; pairs of shoes, 4,298; barrels of flour, 68. The value of groceries, etc., distributed in outside towns, was $123.30. He was unable to give the number of railroad passes given, or the number and nationalities of the persons sent to the County House, hospital, and dispensaries, as he could not purchase a set of books until a month after the fire. It would not be necessary for the county to give out any relief to the poor of the city this winter, as the Aid and Relief Society will help all that are in need. The money he had on hand at the last report was $72; received since then, $47.50. Total, $119.50.

Referred to the appropriate committee.

THE COUNTY PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

Dr. Ben C. Miller, the County Physician, submitted his report for the year ending November 30, 1871. The number of visits made by order of the County Agent, and by request of the county authorities, was 425; of this number 179 of the patients were alleged to be insane. He found upon examination that 170 were demented—45 males and 49 females. He returned 5 to the asylum on verdicts, and sent 8 away from the city. A jury declared 4 to be not insane. He cured 2 while awaiting trial, and found 24 were not fit to be tried. The increase of visits over last year was 72, and of persons declared insane, 23. The number of inquests held during the year was 255; of which 105 were victims of the fire. The number of patients treated in the County Jail was 196, the prevailing diseases being intermittent and remittent fevers, colds, and diarrhœa. He called attention to the necessity of providing a dead house, the old one having been burned, and that now in use being a carriage-house on Milwaukee avenue. The present one can be used during cold weather, but other provisions will be required, as it is situated in a densely populated portion of the city, and, if allowed to remain any length of time, will be regarded as a nuisance, and be the cause of much complaint.

Referred to the appropriate committee.

COUNTY TREASURER'S REPORT.

The County Treasurer submitted the following monthly report, December 4, 1871.

Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1871	$306,771.67
Receipts	118,455.66
Total	$425,229.73
Expenditures	398,860.67
Balance on hand	26,369.06
Bond Fund Account.	
Balance on hand Sept. 1, with tax	$[illegible]
Expenditures	72,512.[illegible]
Balance on hand	$18,389.06

Also the following annual report:

To balance on hand Dec. 31, 1870	$[illegible]
Amount of tax levy for the year 1870	1,[illegible]
To double payments made by different claimants	[illegible]
Cash from W. A. Thomas	[illegible]
Cash County Agent	[illegible]
Cash Committee on Public Buildings	[illegible]
Cash Wm. A. Dixon	[illegible]
Cash A. Jacobson, Clerk of Superior Court	[illegible]
Temporary loan	200,000.00
Sale of county compensation	400,000.00
[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomas O. Osborne	1,[illegible]
J. B. Sullivan	[illegible]
Wm. H. Dixon	[illegible]
Delinquent tax, 1870	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
State tax refunded, etc.	[illegible]
Town taxes [illegible]	[illegible]
Licenses	1,[illegible]
Total, with balance on hand	$1,962,794.12
Credit.	
By errors and abatements	$[illegible]
To errors and abatement tax of 1870	[illegible]
To commissions allowed Town Collector	[illegible]
To amount credited Bond Fund	150,753.74
To disbursements as per March report	77,347.35
To disbursements as per June report	287,844.38
To disbursements as per September report	814,[illegible]
To disbursements as per December report	330,800.67
Total	$1,937,346.06
Balance on hand	26,369.06
Bond Fund Account.	
Balance on hand December 31, 1870	$9,627.[illegible]
Amount credited to this fund	150,753.74
Total	$190,381.[illegible]
Credit.	
By disbursements per March report	$9,418.[illegible]
By disbursements per June report	77,[illegible]
By disbursements per September report	12,749.[illegible]
By disbursements per December	72,512.35
Total	$171,992.51
Balance on hand	$18,389.06

The report was accepted.

CRIMINAL COURT ROOM.

A report was submitted by W. H. Dixon, who had been appointed a special commissioner on carpenter work and repairs of Court House, with instructions to report to the new board. The report stated that it had seemed best to the committee that the Criminal Court should be as near the jail as possible. Therefore a room had been prepared, with suitable offices adjoining; the work had been accepted and the rooms are now occupied.

Report concurred in.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Commissioner Talcott moved that the Finance Committee should consist of five members.

Commissioner Hitchcock moved to amend by adding two members to present number, one of whom should be the Chairman of the board, the other to be named by the Chairman.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The special committee appointed to confer with the Board of Public Works in regard to rooms suitable for county courts and offices, reported the conference held, and that they had discovered that the board had full authority to furnish rooms. Some rooms would be ready in thirty days suitable for the temporary use of courts and officers in the new building on the reservoir lot. A fire-proof vault was close at hand, and could be used. More permanent quarters can be made ready in May. The committee recommended the occupation of the rooms, the rent to be paid when they should be vacated, the Board of Public Works consenting to put them in readiness as soon as possible. The committee further recommended that the question of more permanent quarters be referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

The report was concurred in.

The question of salaries was referred to the various appropriate committees.

VISIT TO COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

Commissioner Talcott recommended a visit to the various benevolent institutions of the county that the board might work understandingly.

It was suggested that all could not be visited in one day.

Monday was proposed as a suitable day.

It was finally concluded that the board should meet at 10 o'clock this morning at the County Hospital.

COUNTY RECORDS.

Commissioner Harrison moved that a committee, consisting of at least five persons, be appointed to confer in regard to the best method of restoring the county records.

Considerable discussion followed, and the motion was withdrawn.

RESIGNATION OF POLICE COMMISSIONER BROWN.

The resignation of Police Commissioner Brown was taken from the table, read by the Clerk, and accepted.

After considerable discussion the question of electing a successor was indefinitely postponed.

The board then adjourned.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

A Portion of Russell's Distillery Blown up and a Man Instantly Killed.

Full Particulars of the Disaster—Coroner's Inquest—Theories Advanced.

An explosion, attended with loss of life and considerable damage to property, took place in Russell's distillery, No. 274 Third avenue, between Taylor and Twelfth streets, about noon yesterday. The building is a frame one, the stills being situated in the rear part. A few minutes before 12 o'clock, the "beer runner" turned on the steam, for the purpose of blowing the swill from one of the chambers into a vat provided for the purpose; but scarcely had he done so, than an explosion occurred. The chambers or tubs, of which there were three, situated one above the other, were sent into the air; boards and pieces of iron flew in all directions, and what was a moment before a substantial building, was rendered almost a total wreck. The northwest corner, or about 35x40 feet, including nearly all in it from the ground to the second floor, was reduced to kindling-wood, portions of the building being thrown a hundred feet away. Large pieces of scantling were blown through the house of a Mr. Anderson, in the rear of No. 266 Third avenue, but no one within was injured. Directly north of the distillery, a ten-foot alley intervening, there is a one-story cottage, in which live a colored family named Foreman. Mrs. F. and a girl were in the kitchen washing, and, while busily engaged, were nearly frightened to death by the advent of boards, timbers, pieces of iron, swill, and whiskey which rained down upon the little house, nearly burying it. The side of the kitchen was penetrated by several rafters, and the stove was struck by a large board and thrown upon a sofa. It was broken in small bits, but the fire in it did no damage. Mrs. Foreman and the girl imagined an earthquake was in progress, and jumped out of a back window, reaching the ground unhurt.

There were in the distillery seven or eight men, who were employed about the building. When the explosion occurred, all but two escaped unhurt. One or two jumped out of the windows, the others making their way down the stairway, which is in the southern part of the building and was not damaged. The two workmen who did not get out were George Bennett, the "beer runner," and Geo. Ladd, the tub washer. Both were on the second floor, near a washtub, Bennett, who had charge of the work, having pulled the valve to let on the steam to clear the "chamber" of refuse. When the report of the explosion was heard by those in the office adjoining the distillery, they immediately rushed out to see what had occasioned it. Perceiving that a portion of the distillery was demolished, they naturally concluded that some one had been killed or injured, and commenced a search among the *debris* for the victims. Bennett and Ladd were found lying near each other on the ground floor, the former being dead, and the latter badly scalded. Both were picked up and carried into the office. In addition to being scalded, Ladd had his left leg broken. Other men, who were also searching for injured persons, found a boy named Fred. Brogenwald under the ruins on the north side of the building. This lad, it is thought, was seated in a wagon filled with corn, which was standing in the alley mentioned awaiting to be unloaded. The driver had left but a moment before the explosion to light his pipe, and thereby avoided being made a victim. The wagon was overturned by the force of the explosion, and fell into Freeman's yard, the alley being several feet above it. The boy Brogenwald was found near the wagon, covered with mash and corn. His face and arms were scalded, but his condition is not at all dangerous. He was removed to his home in the neighborhood, and received medical attention. As soon as the Coroner arrived, Ladd was sent to the County Hospital, and a jury was empanelled to hold an inquest on the body of Bennett. As he was the only person who could explain the cause of the explosion, the developments at the inquest amounted to very little. There were two theories advanced, but as one of them was more plausible than the other, and seemed to be entitled to credence it was accepted by the jury. As stated, the chambers or tubs were three in number, situated one above the other. Connected with the lower one were two pipes, one fixed to the boiler through which steam passed, and the other running into the swill vat. When the chambers were last cleaned it is supposed that some of the swill remained in the pipe, and, it being uncovered, that the recent cold weather hardened the refuse, and effectually choked up the pipe. When Bennett pulled up the "gate," which allowed the steam to enter the lower chamber (this being the way in which the tubs were cleaned or blown out), there was no place for the vapor to escape, and hence the explosion. This theory governed the verdict, which attributed Bennett's death to an accident. The deceased was about 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children, who live at No. 77 North Curtis street. He had been engaged in the distilling business for fifteen years, and was considered to be a competent man.

The damage done to the building and machinery is not definitely known, as no estimate has been made, but Mr. Russell thinks it will require an expenditure of $15,000 to repair the structure and replace the machinery and tubs destroyed.

From Puget Sound.

Jay Cooke & Co., at their office in Wall street, New York, by way of giving ocular proof of the facts published in their pamphlets, made a display of fruits and cereals, brought from the neighborhood of Puget Sound, in Washington Territory, that makes the exhibitions at our agricultural fairs seem a joke by comparison. There were apples that weighed two pounds, potatoes that weighed three, and averaged one and a half pounds; onions that weighed a pound, and a blackberry cane fifteen feet long. The wheat exhibited was of four varieties, of which the average height of stalk was 5 feet 8 inches. Winter wheat averaged 35 bushels to the acre, and was of uniformly large, plump kernels. Norway oats and barley were also on exhibition, and also some Swede turnips, several of which weighed 30 to 34 pounds. These specimens, it should be remembered, were brought from latitude 48° to 50°, which, on our Atlantic coast, would carry us to Nova Scotia, where fruits are an impossibility. Yet on the Pacific coast, at that high latitude, the balmy winds from the ocean current give to the country a mild climate and a tropical luxuriance. And there is to be the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railway.

Chicago Advertising Agency.

The Chicago Advertising Agency will hereafter be conducted by Mr. George W. Sharp, the partnership existing between him and R. S. Thain having been dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts of the firm will be settled by Mr. Sharp, at his office in Lind's Block, corner of Market and Randolph streets. The old firm having enjoyed the confidence of the business community, Mr. Sharp hopes, by strict attention to the wishes of advertisers, to retain their patronage. His list of papers is large, and every one who calls can be suited.

A Store for the Wholesale Trade to Rent.

A good brick building, 100 by 80 feet, on the site of the Nevada Hotel, corner of Washington and Franklin streets, will be finished as fast as the weather will permit. It is intended to have it ready for occupation by the 1st of May. Tracings of it can be seen at the counting-room of THE TRIBUNE any day at 1 p. m. It is for rent, and will be finished to suit a good responsible tenant, on a five years' lease, if desired.

Boots and Shoes.

G. S. Richardson & Co., No. 84 West Randolph street, are constantly receiving large lines of boots and shoes, the best and cheapest goods that come to this market. Go and see for yourselves, and you will be convinced that you are getting the best goods for the least amount of money. Men's and boys' hand-made kip and calf boots a specialty.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Resignation of Inspector Barker—Re-admissions to the High School—Average Attendance—San Francisco's Donation.

The Cook County Commissioners Requested to Relieve Chicago from the Burden of Supporting the County Normal School.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, President Bunyan in the chair. There were also present the following Inspectors: Queal, Stone, Tully, Walsh, Goggin, Reynolds, Richberg, Moore, and Hambleton.

RESIGNATION OF INSPECTOR BARKER.

The resignation of Inspector Barker was presented, and referred to the Common Council.

TIME GRANTED.

Inspector Moore, of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, reported, asking further time, which was granted.

BILLS FOR THE MONTH.

Inspector Hambleton, from the Committee on Finance and Auditing, reported bills amounting to $6,011.69, which were ordered paid.

CANDIDATES FOR READMISSION.

Inspector Goggin, of the Committee on High School, presented the following candidates for re-admission to the High School: Fred. R. Sherlock, first middle, out from sickness; Ferdinand L. Barrett second middle, left the city after the fire; William Batchelder, badly wounded by a gun-shot; Alice Duffield, whose family left the city after the fire; Sarah O. Chandler and Esther Nelson, burn out.

The report was adopted.

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

Superintendent Pickard presented the summary of attendance for November, showing the average attendance at the various schools to be as follows: High School, 306.9; Normal, 51.8; Scammon, 1045.3; Washington, 807.9; Mosely, 911.1; Brown, 1361.4; Foster, 1231.4; Wells, 1150; Skinner, 1317.9; Haven, 884.1; Cottage Grove, 490; Holden, 1009.5; Holstein, 88.9; Dore, 849.9; Carpenter, 864.6; Hayes, 977.9; Clark, 947.4; Douglas, 969.8; Elizabeth Street Primary, 513; Rolling Mills, 274.9; Walsh Street, 704.1; Mitchell Street, 800.9; Wentworth Avenue, 707.9; Blue Island Avenue, 39.6; Calumet Avenue, 348.4; Lincoln Street, 512; Third Avenue, 532.3; Sangamon Street, 705.9. Average daily attendance, 20431.7.

The report showed that the average daily attendance in the West and South Side schools had not materially altered since the fire. The West Division schools had increased 2,000 since the fire. The whole number of children who lost seats in the schools was 10,000, of whom more than one half had found accommodations in other schools. The opening of the Polk Street School devolved upon him. Transfers had been been made of teachers from the Dore and Foster Schools, who had not been regularly appointed there. He wished a boundary established between the Dore, Skinner, and Scammon Schools.

The last matter was referred to the committees on the three schools.

The report was adopted.

DONATIONS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Supt. Pickard said that since the last meeting of the board he had received a despatch from San Francisco stating that the sum of $3,150 had been collected by the teachers and pupils of that city for the benefit of the suffering teachers and pupils of this city. He had remaining on hand about $1,700. He had disbursed about fifty boxes of second-hand clothing. He believed that the whole cost of distributing the $6,000 already disbursed and what he had on hand would be less than $50.

The report was received, and the thanks of the board tendered to the donors.

COMMITTEES ON THE FOSTER AND POLK STREET SCHOOLS.

The Chair announced the appointment of Inspector Walsh as committee on the Mitchell School and Inspector Goggin on the Polk Street Primary School.

Inspector Walsh moved that the transfer of teachers to the permanent committee. The motion was agreed to.

TEACHERS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Inspector Queal inquired how many teachers were out of employment in the city.

Superintendent Pickard reported that there were now 112 teachers out of employment. In a week or two only 100 would be out of employment. Many of these had accepted positions in other cities.

NO EXTRA TEACHERS.

Inspector Walsh inquired if there were not some extra teachers in any of the schools—more than the rules allowed.

The Superintendent said there were not. The teachers were apportioned on the basis of one teacher to 40 pupils in the grammar department to 60 pupils in the primary department. The principal kept the records.

THE COOK COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL.

Inspector Richberg offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Cook County Normal and Training School has been a great expense, (the salaries of teachers alone being over $10,000 annually), to the people of Cook County and of Chicago especially, without securing corresponding benefits; and

WHEREAS, The people of Chicago are required to bear about nine-tenths of the whole amount of the expense of this institution, as per taxable property valuation of Cook County, or six-sevenths in proportion to population of said county, and, as far as the city of Chicago is concerned, it has never had any use for said building, nor has it now, it having a normal and training school of its own, with plenty of accommodations for all who may desire to enter; and

WHEREAS, It is entirely unnecessary, as far as the city of Chicago is concerned, to continue said school, and the tax-payers of Chicago should be relieved of all unnecessary taxation and expense; therefore

Resolved, That the Board of Cook County Commissioners be respectfully requested to take such steps as will relieve the city of Chicago from bearing the burden of supporting the Cook County Normal and Training School.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be presented to said Cook County Commissioners.

The resolution was adopted.

The board then adjourned.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

Inhuman Conduct of a Resident of Fourth Avenue—He Permits a Woman to Perish From Cold in His Yard—Coroner's Inquest on the Remains.

A case of inhuman conduct, which resulted in the freezing to death of a woman, was brought to the knowledge of the police authorities yesterday morning. About 8 o'clock a report reached the First Precinct Station that the body of a woman was lying in a yard in the rear of No. 388 Fourth avenue. Policeman Newland was detailed to look into the matter, and he visited the locality mentioned. He found that the report was correct, and, upon inquiry, learned that one John Betts, in whose yard the body was lying, had seen the woman late on Monday night, and spoken to her, but did not ask her to come into his house and warm herself. He must have known that if allowed to remain where she was she would be frozen to death, but, as she was under the influence of liquor, he did not want her by his fireside. The door was closed against her, and in the morning her body was found in the snow. The Coroner was notified, and it was adduced in the testimony that Betts went out several times during the night to see how the woman was getting along, but failed to take her in, or to notify the police of her whereabouts. The jury returned a verdict of "frozen to death," censuring Betts for his inhumanity. Who the deceased was is not known. Her appearance indicated that she was one of a numerous class of outcasts who oscillate between the police stations and the Bridewell, and have no permanent residence. She was about 28 years of age, and very poorly clad. The undertaker took charge of the body, and will bury it in the Potter's Field.

Prompt Payment.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In view of the bitter denunciations of insurance companies, and complaining of delays and illiberality in their adjustment of losses, I consider that justice demands that I should bear testimony to the prompt and honorable dealing with me of the following companies, which paid me with promptness the full sum of their respective policies:

Liverpool, London and Globe	$12,000
Home Insurance Company, of New York	12,000
Howard Insurance Company, of New York	12,000
Underwriters' Agency, of New York	20,000
Continental, of New York	12,000
North British and Mercantile	8,000
Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia	12,000
Phœnix Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.	12,000
Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.	12,000
Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.	8,000

I gladly recommend these companies as deserving the confidence of the public.

ISAAC H. BURCH.

Of Interest to School Teachers.

SCHOOL EXAMINER'S OFFICE,
KENTLAND, Newton Co., Ind., Dec. 2.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have been informed that about 150 teachers were thrown out of employment by the burning of the school buildings in your city. If such is the case, and if any of these teachers would like employment in country schools during the winter, I can find employment for about fifteen in this and adjoining counties. Perhaps such employment may be a relief to them, and it will certainly be an accommodation to us. The compensation we can offer is low, but it is the best that can be made at present. It is from $30 to 45 per month. Boarding, however, is correspondingly low—from $2.50 to $3.50 per week.

If you will be kind enough to give this note a place in your paper, I will attend to any correspondence from teachers, and do all I can to secure them situations. Address JOHN B. SMITH, School Examiner, Newton Co., Ind.

Occidental Insurance Company.

The following telegram was received at the agency office of the Occidental Insurance Company in this city to-day:

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5, 1871.

A. G. Stiles, Esq., care A. C. Greenebaum, No. 46 West Randolph street:

Doing no business; entire assessment delinquent to-day; nobody pays; won't do so; without doubt will have to liquidate under Receiver.

IRA P. RANKIN, Acting President.
R. ROTHSCHILD, Secretary.

The Burnt District.

James Egan having rebuilt his wholesale liquor house and sample room, will reopen at No. 126 East Madison street, on Thursday, December 7, and will celebrate the laying of the first brick toward rebuilding the burnt district. Friends are invited to participate.

Glass and Granite Ware.

A large stock at the Red Front Auction House, must be sold this morning. Also six new buggies will be sold to make room for the largest stock of goods constantly arriving, to be sold at auction by Wm. A. Butters & Co.

A Half Million in Greenbacks.

This sum, and something more, in money, is to be distributed to the purchasers of tickets to the gift concert, to be given at Louisville, on the 15th inst., for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky. The time is very near, but the general impression seems to be that every ticket will be sold before it arrives. The concert and distribution being under an act of the State Legislature, and endorsed and supervised by a number of the most influential citizens, creates a degree of confidence which otherwise could not be received. The $100,000 gift will certainly be acceptable to the fortunate distributee, and even the lesser gifts will be gratefully welcome. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

J. Parsons, Dispensing Chemist and Perfumer, has re-opened at 601 Wabash avenue, with an entirely new stock of fine Toilet Articles, Drugs, Perfumes, Eau de Cologne, &c., &c. Prescription book saved from the fire.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest, and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in the market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

$150,000 in 3,000 cash prizes—Highest prize $25,000 gold coin, to be distributed legally by Finance, January 20th, 1872, in aid of the Mercy Hospital, Omaha, Nebraska. Pattee & Gardiner, Managers. Tickets $5 each, or two for $5.

The Sherman House certifies to the superiority and uniformity of Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts. Sold everywhere.

Spotted Like Dominoes.—The teeth soon become speckled if every defilement is not removed from them every twenty-four hours. To do this effectually there is nothing like Sozodont. It literally renders the enamel impervious and indestructible.

Harris & Stone are selling ladies' and children's furs very low. Harris, formerly with Bishop & Barnes.

Do not let your prejudice stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

MARRIED.

SEAVER—McCORD—On the 3d inst., by Rev. H. W. Thomas, D. D., Mr. John N. Seaver and Miss Harriet M. McCord; both of this city.

COURTIN—HEDGLAN—On the 1st inst., by Rev. James Harrison, Mr. Alfred L. Courtin and Miss Dora Hedglan; both of Chicago.

DIED.

GOEBEL—At Evanston, Ill., at the residence of his brother John Goebel, Frederick Goebel, of Chicago, formerly of Utica, N. Y., age 25 years.

Funeral from the residence of his brother at 4 o'clock p. m., to-day.

Body will be taken to Utica, N. Y., for interment.

☞ Utica papers please copy.

WHITE—On Saturday morning, at 3 o'clock, William, eldest son of William White, Esq., of Edinburgh, Scotland.

☞ Scottish-American please copy.

HOFFMAN—At the residence of her son at Maplewood, of congestion of the brain, Mrs. M. M. Hoffman, in the 56th year of her age.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE,
MANAGER .... S. MYERS

Arlington's Minstrels!

First Week of Wm. Dwyer, Charley Smith, and Frank DeCourcy.

Change of programme. Arlington's Challenge Essence; Price's Haunted House; many new novelties. Every evening and Saturday Matinee. Prices, 75 and 50 cents; Matinee, 50 and 25 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS OF

DIVORCE!

The best play ever presented in Chicago.

MATINEE—Wednesday and Saturday, At 2 o'clock precisely.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.

Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.

WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY.

Last Three Nights of PROGRESS,

To conclude with the amusing farce of

THE GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGG.

On Thursday next will be produced Robertson's elegant comedy of

"SCHOOL."

TO RENT.

TO RENT.
CENTRAL HALL.
Cor. Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

This spacious and elegant Hall, the largest, best ventilated and most centrally located of any at present in this city, will be finished on the 10th inst. With the Gallery it will seat 1,100 persons.

Managers of first-class entertainments, who intend to visit Chicago during this winter, can now secure this beautiful Hall on favorable terms. For further information, apply to

JOHN T. APPLEBERG,
Office Central Hall, Cor. Wabash-av. and Twenty-Second-st.

AUCTION SALES.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

500 PACKAGES
GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE.

Invoice of Table Cutlery,
Invoice of Shelf Hardware,
Invoice of Silver Plated Ware,
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
at the Red Front Salesroom.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

75 boxes Window Glass
AT AUCTION,
on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6, at 10 o'clock, at the Red Front Salesroom. W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

DRY GOODS,
Ready-Made Clothing, Woollens, Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Gauntlets, Notions, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 7, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
at the Red Front Salesroom.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.
JOHN A. ELISON,
(Late of WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.)

Has taken an office for the present at No. 160 Wabash-av., corner of Monroe-st. He is now prepared to make sales of Real Estate, Furniture at houses, and all kinds of out door sales. JOHN A. ELISON, Auctioneer.

LOST AND FOUND.

BOY MISSING—MY SON, 14 YEARS OLD PAST, left home on November 12; any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his parents living at Reynolds' Stations, White County, Ind.; or, if the boy will call on Mr. S. A. JENK, 72 South Halsted-st., Chicago, he will receive aid to come home. THOS T. EADES.

LOST—$25 REWARD—A LADY'S POCKET BOOK, containing $86.50, and veil, was dropped from a lady's muff, Tuesday, about 7 p. m., going west on north side of Madison, between Ada-st. and Western-av., and north to Warren-av. The reward will be promptly paid on leaving it at Tribune office.

LOST—ON FRIDAY LAST, A WALKING STICK with "J. Manson" engraved on silver plate on head of stick. $10 reward to any one who will leave the same with JOHN BAIRD, 344 Hubbard-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY, DEC. 3, SUPPOSED IN A horse car, a red poplin overskirt. Finder will please leave it at Tribune office and receive suitable reward.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING OF THE great fire, from a dray, corner of Twelfth and Halsted-st., a tin box marked "A. McCoy," the property of Amasa McCoy, lately of Crosby's Opera House. Contains nothing of value except to the owner. The finder will be liberally rewarded, and no questions asked, by leaving the same at the office of the Tribune, No. 15 Canal-st. Owner can be addressed at Rockford Ill.

LOST—A MINK MUFF, SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, about dusk, nearly opposite 1025 Wabash-av. The finder will be suitably rewarded if he will leave the same at my office, East High School Building, West Monroe-st. J. WOODBRIDGE.

LOST—A BLACK-HAIRED, ENGLISH SHEPherd dog; white fore legs; yellow hind legs; white breast, and spot on back of neck; distinct yellow spots over eyes; answers to the name of "Watch." Any one finding him will please return to 334 West Washington-st., corner of May.

LOST—AT THE C., B. & Q. RAILROAD DEPOT, in Chicago, or on the train leaving at 1:45 p. m., a gold watch and chain marked "M. S." Any party finding the same, and returning it to H. F. JENNISON, 683 Wabash-av., will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—FROM THE FRONT OF THE SHERman House, last evening, a bay mare, with white feet, and a little knee-sprung, with a black top buggy; had a blanket marked "Shaw," stolen. Please return to 137 Twenty-second-st., SHAW'S Photograph Rooms.

STRAYED—ON DEC. 3, FROM LOGAN-AV., NEAR American Bridge works, a white cow with short horns; left one had been sawed, the right one had been broken; with red ears. Liberal reward for her recovery. WM. GLANNEN.

STOLEN—FROM 112 MADISON-ST., A DARK brown pony, 12 hands high; large scar on right hind quarter; star in forehead. Information left at 192 West Van Buren-st. will be paid for.

TAKEN UP—A DARK RED COW, ON NOV. 29. Apply at Mrs. WRIGHT'S, Lincoln-av.

$10 REWARD—ANY ONE FINDING A MALtese cross, the mark of a Royal Arch Mason, with the name of "Henry H. Bechtel, Mountain City," engraved on it, and returning the same to Wood's Hotel, No. 265 State-st., will receive the above reward.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS NEGOTIATED; REAL ESTATE AND commercial paper bought; money loaned on warehouse receipts. D. J. LAKE, 24 South Clinton-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON WAREHOUSE REceipts and other good collaterals, at 30 and 60 days, and on real estate at current rates. Commercial paper discounted. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 70 South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, watches, diamonds, and other collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY.

$1,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY property. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cures all diseases, or no pay. 130 West Madison-st.

MME. MILSOM, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT. Parlors 339 South State-st. Gents not admitted.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house on Indiana-av.; east front. Prairie-av—Two-story house, east front, lot 25x180 to alley. Prairie-av—Cottage and basement. Jefferson-st—Two-story house and lot, east front, at a great bargain. H. WHIPPLE, Room 3, 75 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and lot. House 2-story and basement, pressed brick, [illegible] latest improvements. Lot 25x[illegible] east front. [illegible] Inquire on premises, [illegible] Indiana-av., near Twentieth-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO STORY AND ENglish basement frame house, twelve rooms, with furnace, gas-fixtures, &c., &c., on Eighteenth-st., twixt Wabash-av. and State-st.; easy terms; price $6,000. WM. HANSBROUGH, 671 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY D. W. ELDRED, 72 WEST RANdolph-st., a farm of 400 acres, near Elgin, Ill., finely improved; 240 acres in Marshall County, Iowa, partly improved; both of these farms can be bought below their value, on easy payments; or, will exchange for city property; also, a good dwelling house and lot in Evanston, near the University; cost $4,500; will sell for $3,200; easy terms.

FOR SALE—IN THE BURNT DISTRICT—[illegible] feet on Lake-st., near Wabash-av., $800 per foot. [illegible] feet on Lake-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av., $1,000 per foot. 72 feet on River-st. (river front), just east of Wabash-av., $650 per foot. 60 feet on Wabash-av., near Adams-st., $1,000 per foot. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, 600 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MARKET-ST.—45 FEET FRONT ON Market-st., near Adams. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—MARKET-ST.—100 FEET, CORner of Lake and Market; River lot; price low, and very easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY STONE FRONT house of 14 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot 25x150 on Ashland-av., near Monroe-st. Immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS house and lot on Michigan-av., near Twenty-first-st.; early possession. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST.—25 FEET FRONT ON Clark-st., near VanBuren-st. Price low, part on 5 year time. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—NEAT FRAME HOUSE of 10 rooms, and lot 25 feet front, No. 112 Hoyne-st., near Adams. Price $6,000; very easy terms. Possession immediately. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—JACKSON-ST.—NEAT FRAME cottage house of 7 rooms, and lot. No. 729 West Jackson-st., near Lincoln-st. Price $4,000; easy payments. Early possession. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—68x183 ON WASHINGTON-ST., south-east corner of Union. This is one of the best corners in the street, as it fronts also on Meridian-st., and is a bargain at price offered. Title very short and perfect. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—80 FEET ON WEST LAKE-ST., NEAR Union. 44 feet on West Madison-st., corner Wood, with buildings. 44 feet on Canal-st., near Monroe. Several fine investments in burnt district. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A RESIDENCE LOT, 34x125, on Dayton-st., near Webster-av. Apply to THOS. M. THOMPSON, Room 11, 114 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house, 12 rooms, new, on Indiana-av., on leased ground; long and favorable lease at three-fifths its value. Inquire at 1080 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE, BARN, AND 30-foot lot, on Park-av., at two-thirds its value; look at it. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—NEW MARBLE front house of 12 rooms, modern improvements, and lot on Indiana-av., north of Thirtieth-st.; immediate possession; price, $12,500; $3,000 cash, $3,000 in twelve months, and balance in four years. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A 2-STORY HOUSE on Butterfield-st., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., lot 25 feet, fronting west; the whole for $2,800. Apply to J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$3,500 WILL GIVE BEST BARGAIN in the city; 2-story dwelling; 12 rooms; all elegantly furnished; on Peoria-st., near Washington. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST.—FRAME HOUSE of 12 rooms, and lot 60x130 feet, West Lake-st., between Lincoln and Robey; price low; immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—6 LOTS ON BURNSIDE AND BUTterfield-sts., two corners, for $2,600, worth $3,300; title good. Address P S, 919 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—HALF-ACRE LOTS $300, $25 DOWN, balance in 5 years; lumber and bricks taken in payment. C. W. DEAN, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—FRAME HOUSE OF 10 rooms and lot, 25x[illegible] feet on Wabash-av., near Harmon-court. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—4 LOTS on north side of Van Buren-st., between Centre-av. and Throop. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A FEW OF CHICAGO'S MOST beautiful suburban lots, near city limits, at prices and terms to suit, for building or speculation. 553 State-st., Room 2.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTH SIDE—24 CHOICE building lots, south of Englewood, and easy of access by improved streets and dummy trains. Will sell to a club of 12 persons, two lots each, for $150 per lot, payable; cash, and balance at the end of 2 years, at 8 per cent, if sold immediately. Lots are free of all incumbrance, and title perfect. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 5 ROOMS, ON Halsted-st., south of Englewood. Price, $800. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON CAMPBELL PARK, 2½ miles from the Court House; $1,000 each; terms easy. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 150 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE houses, lots, and farms cheap, on easy terms; will exchange for city property. Information given from 10 to 1, at 809 State-st., by the owner, O. J. STOUGH.

$1,000 WILL BUY A 7-ROOM COTTAGE and lot at North Evanston; $300 down and $15 a month until paid. IRA BROWN, 1[illegible] West Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty—80, 120, 160, and 240 acre improved farms in Illinois; 80 acres for subdivision near Calumet; 2 houses in Hinsdale; 125 lots west of city limits; 50 lots in the growing city of Gilman; house in Watseka; lands in Iowa and Indiana; a good paying business in the city for sale cheap. Also houses and lots in different parts of the city on five years' time. About $8,000 worth of property in Aurora wanted for city property or farm. SPROGLE & ROUNDS, 168 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LANDS—140 ACRES ON Mission Harbor, Grand Traverse County, giving good shipping facilities, and 320 acres in Antrim and Leelanaw Counties, Michigan, all heavily timbered, and part valuable pine; will sell reasonably, or exchange for good Chicago property. For particulars apply to J. R. RAUCH, Munroe, Michigan.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE 100 FEET ON SOUTH Lake-st or Fifth-av., near Lake-st, for a long term of years. Address, stating location and terms, 1032 Michigan-av.

WANTED—75 OR 100 FEET ON LASALLE-ST., between Chicago-av and Division-st, and 20 or 25 feet on Clark-st, between Chicago-av and river, for cash. CULVER & HOVEY, 169 West Washington-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines and sawmills, Daniels & Woodworth's planers, cash ticker and moulder, shaping machines and mortising machines, 30 Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills, and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

HORSE-POWERS—RAILWAY ONE AND TWO horse sweep-powers, from two to ten horse, clippers, hay and corn-stalk cutters, wood saws, Hutchinson's Patent Locking Grate Bars, Barker's Sandpapering Machines, corn shellers, etc., manufactured and for sale by H. A. PITTS' SONS, 11 South Jefferson-st.

THE MACHINERY OF A FIRST-CLASS FOUR run flouring mill, perfect, for sale or exchange for Chicago or Kansas real estate, or take an interest in it put in a mill. Address W. K. SIMPSON, 21 Canal-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TUBULAR BOILER 14 TO 18 FEET long, 52 or 54 in shell. Any one having such will find a purchaser by addressing S R M, Tribune office.

WE HAVE PATTERNS FOR OVERHEAD hangings, with self-oiling boxes, a complete nest of pulley-patterns up to 36 inches, and are prepared to take orders for shafting with couplings, and other machine, foundry, and wood-shop work immediately. Also can make woodworking machinery. A few 8 and 10 horse portable engines on hand of our own manufacture. Also horse tread-powers, saw frames, and saws for sawing wood. J. I. CASE & CO., Racine, Wis.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A NICE PRODUCE STORE, WITH STOCK AND fixtures, for sale; a snug cash business. Apply at 130 North Green-st., corner of Milwaukee-av.

A SMALL PACKING HOUSE FOR SALE, with a large retail trade attached; in a convenient place on a public street; terms made easy. Address H. TAYLOR, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS—A STOCK OF agricultural implements in Kansas City, Mo. Good trade established in Western Missouri and Southern Kansas. Address Lock Box 3057, Kansas City, Mo.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE OR rent, with new brick and wooden buildings, [illegible] feet front on Erie-st., with brick and wooden buildings, together with a 60 horse power engine and boilers, all in perfect order for immediate use. Also 120 feet front on Ontario-st. Apply at the works, No. 70 Erie-st.

ONE UNDIVIDED HALF IN A PROPERTY for sale, the present rental of which is $20,000. Somewhat encumbered. Title perfect. For further particulars, address W, Tribune office.

ONE UNDIVIDED HALF IN A PROPERTY for sale, the present rental of which is $9,600. Somewhat encumbered. Title perfect. For further particulars, address W, Tribune office.

RARE CHANCE—THE GOOD WILL AND lease of a large store, including rooms, within one block of Randolph-st. bridge, for sale, with or without fixtures; rent low. Inquire of HENRY GLASS, No. 28 South Canal-st., basement.

TIN AND HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE, ON West Indiana-st., No. 171. A good bargain for cash.

THE TOOLS, PATTERNS, FLASKS, &C., &C., of the Peoria City Foundry and Machine Shop, for sale, at a bargain, being a complete outfit for a first-class foundry and machine shop; tools, patterns, etc., in good order. Will be offered very cheap, as all are insured. Address H. G. ANDERSON & CO., Peoria, Ill.

$450 WILL SECURE TO THE RIGHT MAN half interest in a good paying business. Apply at 139 West Washington-st., Room 1.

$500—RETIRING PARTNER WILL SELL half interest in business and $1,500 stock. Clears $450 cash monthly. No bonus. 632 State-st., Room 2.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—BY D. COLE & SON, REAL ESTATE Agents, 188 West Madison-st. 48x100 feet, Washington-st., near LaSalle-st. 100x100, corner Clinton and Jackson-sts. 100x100, corner Jackson and Desplaines-sts. 25x100, Ohio-st., near LaSalle. 25x100, Van Buren, near Desplaines-st. 48x100, corner Jefferson and Adams-sts. 10 lots, corner Washington and Peoria-sts. 10 lots, corner Lake and May-sts. 10 lots, Meridian, near Halsted-st. 50x150, Great Western Plank Road, near Madison-st. 48x100, Monroe, near Franklin-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—TWO GOOD OFFICES FOR [illegible] [illegible] between Congress and Van Buren [illegible] Apply on premises to W. J. BARNEY, [illegible]

TO RENT—BY D. COLE & SON, HOUSE-RENTing Agency, 188 West Madison-st. [illegible] Store No. [illegible] West Madison-st. Store No. [illegible] Madison-st. Store No. [illegible] Washington-st. Store No. [illegible] Kinzie-st., corner Dearborn. Store No. 212 and 214 Van Buren-st. Store No. [illegible] West Madison, near Halsted-st., from May 1, 1872. Houses and stores rented and rents collected.

TO RENT—A GOOD OFFICE, ALSO LARGE floor suitable for light business; both on Canal-st., near Washington. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—1486 STATE-ST., NEW STORE, well lighted; rent reasonable. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—62 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST., ON second floor, a good hall, for business purposes or lodges. Also good basement. A. KIDDER.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE ROOM, 49 WEST Madison-st., suitable for railroad office or jewelry store. Apply at above place.

TO RENT—TWO GOOD BARNS, SUITABLE for four horses each, near Madison and Morgan-sts. MAY & COFFMAN, 51 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—GOOD OFFICE ON SECOND floor, on Madison-st., between Canal and Clinton. Apply at Room 4, second floor, 30 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—GOOD OFFICE ON FIRST FLOOR, on Wabash-av., near Hubbard-court, till 1st of May. Apply at Room 5, 536 Wabash-av.

FOR RENT—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS hall in my block, corner of Adams and Halsted-sts., is now ready for rent for lodges, club and social parties. Apply on the premises. THOMAS F. WALL.

TO RENT—PART OF A VERY FINE OFFICE; heated and carpeted, $20 per month. No. 563 Wabash-av. GOODRICH & AVERY, 563 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping for a man and wife; partially furnished if desired. Inquire at 1482 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, TO gentlemen only, without board. 224 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHed rooms, with or without board. 522 West Madison-st., corner Bishop-court.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH alcove, bath room, and water closet attached, without board. Also, single rooms. 887 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY D. COLE & SON, HOUSE-RENTing Agency, 188 West Madison-st. [illegible] rooms, [illegible] Madison-st. 6 rooms, 414 Van Buren-st. Marble front, 534 Wabash-av. House, South Green, near Madison-st, and furniture for sale cheap. 344 West Madison-st. 223 Park-av. 8 rooms, 75 South Halsted-st., from May. 229 Monroe-st., brick. Houses rented and rents collected.

TO RENT—SEVERAL HOUSES OF FROM 5 TO 10 rooms, at from $15 to $35 per month, in Evanston, North Evanston, and Glencoe. Can be seen at my office, Room 13, 24 South Canal-st., in the forenoon, and at Evanston in the afternoon. C. E. BROWNE.

TO RENT—NO. 510 BUTTERFIELD-ST., NEAR Thirtieth, furnished, cottage all in good repair; would prefer to sell the furniture. Apply at the house.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS AT EVANSton. Rent low to May, or one year. H. WHIPPLE, Room 3, 75 Canal-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS, SUMMER kitchen, etc., from Dec. 9, 1871. Apply at 30 North Ada-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house; 10 rooms; 719 Monroe-st., near Lincoln-st., to a responsible party. Immediate possession. J. H. KEELER, 203 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

TO RENT—FOR HOUSEKEEPING—THREE rooms up-stairs, and dining room down, with closets and gas, to a gentleman and wife; no objections to one child; references required; 266 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A VERY COMFORTABLE MARBLE-front house on Van Buren-st., near Ashland-av., carpeted throughout; rent, $1,200 per year. Apply to JOS. R. BICKERDIKE, 690 Wabash-av., or 51 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—A BRICK HOUSE, WITH ALL MODern improvements; furniture complete, for sale; near two horse railroad lines, and have money, need apply. 119 South Green-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD DWELLING OF 12 ROOMS, on South Park-av.; owner would board with first-class parties. R. KENNEDY & CO., 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE HOUSE NO. 323 SOUTH PARK-av., furnished. Stands on leased ground. Apply to FREDERIC ULLMANN, 376 Wabash-av.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A ROOM SUITABLE for mantel ware room. Address, stating terms, N. B. LEIFER, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED front room, with fire and use of piano, in a private family, near Aberdeen-st, on Madison. Address G, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH SIDE—A cottage of 10 or 12 rooms, with furnace preferred. Address, with terms, STOKES, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, east of Union Park, on West Side, or north of Thirtieth-st, on South Side. Address giving location, number of rooms, and terms, BIGH & TRUMAN, 467 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping, by man and wife; no children. Address, stating price and location, J T, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG COUPLE, two or three rooms suitable for housekeeping. Address O W H, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOUR OR FIVE FURnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping, for a small family, West Side. Address L. C. SEAMAN, Revis House.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD STORE ON the west side of State-st., north of Twelfth-st., by a prompt-paying tenant. Address MERCHANT, Wabash-av. Branch Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BROOKMAN & SKINNER WILL OFFER FOR sale at public auction, at their yards 190 Twenty-second-st., corner of State, 8 horses, 10 sleighs, 5 lumber wagons, 6 lots of second-hand and new double harness, fit for heavy work; good milk wagon, one first-class landau carriage. Sale to commence at 11 a. m.

FOR SALE—A BROWN TEAM OF HORSES, 16 hands high, 6 years old, with plenty of strength; warranted sound and kind; either in single or double harness; the property of a tradesman. To be seen at 509 State-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD MORGAN WORK HORSE, sound and kind, for $150. C. W. DEAN, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—WILL SELL A good family horse, buggy and harness, or exchange for a good piano. Address or apply 393 West Taylor-st.

FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED ONE-HORSE dump carts and harness to match. Full rigged and in good order, ready to work in the ruins, on the road, or in coal yards. Will exchange for brick, stone or lumber, or building material. Call on B. R. DE YOUNG at Jones & Chapin's shops, corner of Sixteenth-st and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF HORSES, WAGON, and harness, for draught work. Call at 447 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD MATCHED TEAMS, with or without wagons. Apply at 298 Lake-st., at noon to-day.

FOR SALE—SOME DRAUGHT HORSES AND business drivers; also, common horses that must be sold; second-hand buggies and cutters; 42 Harmon-court. M. C. BRADLEY.

HORSES FOR SALE—ONE PAIR HEAVY horses, harness, and bulk wagon; one single horse. R. KENNEDY, 133 West Madison-st.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY GOODS, BLANKets, sleigh bells, etc., wholesale and retail; largest stock in the city, at HARDY & SHORT'S 288 Michigan-av., (bark front).

TEAMS FURNISHED AT MODERATE RATES, to haul debris or building materials. Apply to the new stable, 469 West Madison-st. PHILLIPS, LOW & CO.

WANTED—A NEW OR SECOND-HAND CUTter, cheap for cash. Address, stating price, PURCHASER, Tribune office, West Side.

WANTED—A NICELY GOTTEN UP TWO-seated cutter, for double team, with pole; must be cheap. Address C A W, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

ASK FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED HOWE Sewing Machine; the oldest, best and most reliable, and do not buy any other. Offices 229 South Halsted-st. and 329 Wabash av. Canvassers wanted, and liberally dealt with.

BRASS FOUNDRY AND FINISHING SHOP, formerly at 30 and 32 Madison-st., is now in full operation at 131 West Madison-st., with increased facilities for light and heavy castings, light finishing, and sheet metal work. Western Sewing Machine Co., F. E. MAYHEW, Manager.

SEWING MACHINES REPAIRED, EXchanged or rented. Oil, needles and attachments for all machines. 136 West Madison-st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF J. A. Wilkins, formerly 131 Dearborn-st., now 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on monthly installments, and work given in payment if desired.

WEED, SINGER, AND WHEELER & WILSON sewing machines for sale, on easy monthly payments. Work given in payment to those who desire it. C. K. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted-st.

WEED, ÆTNA AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS sewing machines sold on easy monthly installments. Work taken in payment. Machine supplies always on hand. W. F. STICKNEY, 137 East High [illegible]

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MISS KING, RECENTLY FROM New York; Mrs. Harper, late of 268 North State-st., and Mrs. Bullock, of 86 Sedgwick-st. (burnt), will please send their addresses to Dr. TRIMBLE, Southeast corner of Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

PERSONAL—LEWIS BIMFORD (COLORED), formerly janitor of building corner Clark and Monroe-sts, and Mr. H. Davis (barber), formerly at Clifton House, will find it to their advantage to call at 230 West Randolph-st. STOREY & GRIFFEN.

PERSONAL—THE PARTIES WHO TOOK ONE trunk, in a small buggy, from corner of Barton's alley and Clark-st.; also a sheet containing a large quantity of books and a stair carpet, on the night of the fire, will be liberally rewarded by returning them to Mrs. ROBERT MALCOM, 215 Hudson-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 CASH, IN A first-rate wholesale liquor business in a large town in Wisconsin. Apply to SHUFELDT & BALL, 25 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD PAYING stationery business, centrally located and well established. Good references given and required. Address WEST SIDE, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SILENT OR active, with a cash capital of $2,500 to $5,000, in an old and well established manufacturing and jobbing house. For particulars, address BUSINESS, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A FEW HUNdred dollars, to take half interest in a first-class restaurant; 18 months' lease; overrun with custom, must run night and day; jam full; come and see at 382 South State-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A COMPANY FORMED, need a fourth partner to fill an important position, with a capital of $500 to $1,000; this is a first-class opportunity for any young man who wishes to travel. Call on C. D. ALDERSON, Room 1, No. 83 South Canal-st., to-day.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500 OR $1,500 to take half interest in the sale of an Eastern manufacturer's goods, and a business already established; good location and cheap rent. Address JAMES, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $4,000 CASH IN an established business doing a good hide, wool and junk business. Address Glass Box 150, Logansport, Ind.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business at PORTER'S NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, 605 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN TO EXAMINE OUR NEW corn sheller, [illegible] per hour. [illegible] No charge for rights, $10 per day easy. KIMBALL & CO., 53 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—LABORERS TO GO SOUTH. Cheap tickets to St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, Mobile, and to all Southern points, at the lowest rates. Apply at 219 West Randolph-st., in cigar store.

WANTED—A MAN TO DRIVE AN EXPRESS wagon; must understand the business. G. B. KANE & CO., 13 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO DRIVE A DOUBLE team; work on shares all winter. CHARTER, 539 West Madison-st.

WANTED—RAILROAD AND FARM HANDS to go South; also cheap tickets sold to all points South. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A BOY 15 OR 16 YEARS OLD TO work about a market. Apply at 281 Hubbard-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE, TWO YOUNG MEN, EXperienced dry goods salesmen, at SULLIVAN'S, 81 Archer-av.

WANTED—75 WOOD CHOPPERS FOR INdiana; 100 farm hands for Illinois, at $1 per day and board; 5 teamsters for the city. Cheap tickets to Memphis, New Orleans, Mobile, Vicksburg, &c. Employment Headquarters, Room 3, Lind's Block, Randolph-st. bridge.

WANTED—A BOY IN A GROCERY STORE, 15 to 18 years old, one that speaks German and English preferred, and can take care of horse. Apply at 373 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH $500 TO $1,000 to take the business management of a Panorama of the Chicago fire. This is a good chance for any young man to get a good paying position. For particulars call on C. D. ALDERSON, Room 1, 83 South Canal-st., to-day.

WANTED—A TRAVELLING SALESMAN OF good acquaintance. GEORGE ROSS & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Michigan-av., between Adams and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY FROM 15 TO 16, who has had some experience as collector. Apply, with references, at 728 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN, WHO CAN DRIVE, milk, and do general work. Apply at 165 West Washington-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE MAN TO drive truck. The right kind of a man will find steady employment and receive good pay. Apply at 262 Forquer-st., or 70 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SOLICITORS TO canvass for the Howe sewing machine. To good men we shall offer liberal inducements. Apply at the South Side office, 329 Wabash-av.

WANTED—200 MEN TO WORK ON A RAILroad near Memphis; wages $2.50 per day; station work, 25 cents per yard—work all winter. Also, 6 men and families, and 10 girls for private families, in Memphis; high wages given. Tickets very cheap to all points South, by Illinois Central, at our office, 331 Milwaukee-av. COAKER & HJORTH, Agents.

WANTED—FOR THE SOUTH, 200 RAILROAD laborers; wages $2.25 per day; board $3.50 per week. Also, cheap tickets for sale to Memphis, Vicksburg, Mobile, and New Orleans, at 32 South Canal-st., opposite St. Louis depot. C. V. SNELL, Agent.

WANTED—THREE ENERGETIC MEN TO solicit advertisements, for which we will pay liberal salary. Apply at 23 West Madison-st., up stairs, between 9 and 10 a. m., to-day.

WANTED—A SMART AND INTELLIGENT boy for insurance office; must be acquainted with the city, and give good references. Apply at 32 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TRAVELLING MEN TO SELL photographs of the ruins to dealers in the country. Good reference required. J. A. PIERCE & CO., 117 West Madison-st., Chicago.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—SEVERAL EXPERIENCED SALESmen in a leading New York jobbing house to sell woollens, flannels, and blankets. Address Box 232, New York City.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRUG CLERK—No other need apply. Best of references required. 465 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GERMAN CLERK IN NOTION store. Apply at 183 Milwaukee-av.

Trades.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MEN AND GIRLS for cap-making. Apply 289 Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BOOKBINDER—A FIRST-CLASS finisher, at the bindery of CARR & COLVILLE, 40 Main-st., Galesburg, Ill.

WANTED—2 GOOD TINNERS AT 467 SOUTH Canal-st., immediately.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MACHINIST, IMmediately, at 89 South Canal-st., Chicago. T. S. REEVE.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS JOB COMpositors and one book hand. J. J. SPALDING & CO., 109 South Canal-st.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD SHEET IRON WORKers, at WYETH & VENDERVOORT'S, corner Eighteenth and Canal-sts.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—100 GOOD SOLDerers at 213 and 215 Lake-st., burnt district.

WANTED—ONE GOOD TAILOR FOR SHOP coats for the country. Apply at 285 South State-st., from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

WANTED—A FINISHER; ONE ACCUSTOMED to putting together buggies; none but first class need apply. J. R. FOX, corner Ann and Randolph-sts.

WANTED—CARPENTERS—3 MEN TO WORK on outside job for 8 or 10 days. Call at 553 West Madison-st., early Wednesday morning.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERers, immediately. Apply to GILBERT & SAMPSON, No. 322 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BOOTMAKERS AT BEN. DARCEY'S, northwest corner of Jefferson and Van Buren-sts.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY AS GOVERNESS, 25 miles from Detroit, Mich.; must thoroughly understand teaching vocal and instrumental music, and the common English branches. Salary, $300 per year and board. Address L. W. ADAMS, Franklin, Mich.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD SERVANT GIRL FOR A small family without children, to do general housework. Apply at 1169 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GOOD KITCHEN AND SECOND girl. Inquire at 47 West Randolph-st., up-stairs, in front room.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN COOK. INQUIRE at 23 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; good wages paid. Apply immediately at the cottage 343 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT PHŒNIX DINing Rooms, 669 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENeral housework at 386 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family; English, German, or Scandinavian preferred. 1178 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A STRONG CAPABLE WOMAN, 25 to 35 years old in a small private family. American, English or Scotch preferred. Those wanting a good home will call at 754 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT—Must be good cook, washer and ironer. References required. Apply up to Thursday evening at 621 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work, at Hinsdale, 11 miles from Chicago; small family. Apply at 283 Wabash-av., up stairs. H. R. THOMPSON.

WANTED—A WELL RECOMMENDED NURSE, to take charge of a baby. Apply soon, at 904 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COOK; ALSO DINING ROOM girl. Apply at 38 and 40 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron. Must bring references. Apply at 19 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—30 GIRLS FOR PRIVATE AND boarding houses. Plenty of employment and good wages in the city for good girls. Mrs. BROWN'S office, 229 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework. No. 7 Calumet-av.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES' OFFICE, 10 PECK-st., cor. Michigan-av., girls for first-class families in the city and country.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD WILLing girl, one that understands laundry work and cleaning. Inquire after 10 o'clock, at 959 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK. Apply at 51 North Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER immediately. Apply at 667 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 891 State-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SWEDISH GIRL to do general housework at 876 Michigan-av., corner Twenty-fourth-st. Good references positively required.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work at Hyde Park, must have good references. Wages $4 per week. Apply Thursday and Friday between 10 and 12 o'clock at 73 East Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, also sewing girl, 667 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO LIGHT housework in a small family. Apply to MRS. FLYNN, 667 South Clark-st., in saloon, during the week.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Good wages. Swede or German preferred. Call for three days at 139 North Lincoln-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GOOD OPERATOR WITH SINGER machine, immediately, at 634 West Lake-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SHIRTMAKERS. TOMLINSON, 600 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMONG THE SUFFERERS BY THE FIRE WAS Joseph May, a well-known pawn broker, whose establishment was burned out on Wells street. We have been shown a paper, signed by several of our most prominent and well-known citizens, expressing sympathy for Mr. and Mrs. May, and attesting their good character.

ALL LUMBERMEN THAT DON'T KNOW OF Frances' Patent Shutter Fastener can have a set gratis if they don't say it is the best ever introduced. 88 Twenty-ninth-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED — FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing under the firm and name of Coombs & Mager is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Nov. 28, 1871.

JAMES COOMBS,
JOSEPH MAGER.

NOTICE—TO ALL PERSONS LATELY OCCUpying the following buildings, viz: Dickey's Building, Nos. 99 and 101 Lake-st. and Nos. 41, 43, and 45 Dearborn-st. (Journal Building), are requested to remove their safes and other iron material that may be in the remains of said buildings immediately. HUGH T. DICKEY.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE 200,000 MERCHANTable brick. Apply or address W. WALLER, 579 Wabash-av.

WANTED—20 DOUBLE TEAMS TO HAUL coal. Steady work for the winter. Apply at 436 South Canal-st. CHICAGO & WILMINGTON COAL CO.

WANTED—IN GOOD LOCATION, A SPACE of 15 by 30 feet, for exhibition and sale of a manufacturer's articles. Address W. E. STOCKTON, Room 1, 45 South Canal-st. State location and price.

WANTED—TO TRADE A LOT ON FIFTYfirst-st., near car shops, for a covered yacht buggy. D. COLE & SON, 188 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND CAKE BAKER. Apply at 591 State-st., south of Eighteenth-st. S. GOORLEY.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents; horse and outfit furnished; business new; circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR ORDINARY household furniture an elegant set of sable furs—mantle, cape and muff—$250. Address for 3 days, J. R. WILSON, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATION WANTED—[illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—[illegible] SALESMAN, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN ANY LINE [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—THE [illegible] Tribune Branch office, [illegible] Wabash-av.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—[illegible] Peoria, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A [illegible] Call or address JULIUS BAUER & CO. [illegible] Michigan-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO COMP[illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN [illegible] American [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD [illegible] Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

135 TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—BETWEEN [illegible]

345 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CORNER [illegible]

380 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—CORNER [illegible]

545 WEST MONROE-ST.—GENTLEMAN [illegible]

720 FULTON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD [illegible]

748 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH [illegible] suitable for two gentlemen.

755 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOMELY [illegible]

992 SOUTH STATE-ST.—BOARD AND [illegible]

1182 WABASH-AV.—A GENTLEMAN [illegible] wife or two single gentlemen [illegible]

1196 A PRAIRIE-AV.—FURNISHED [illegible]

IMPERIAL PARLORS—[illegible] WABASH-AV. [illegible] Thirteenth-st. [illegible]

MADISON HOUSE, 28 AND 30 WEST [illegible]

ON CALUMET-AV., NEAR TWENTY-[illegible]

WABASH-AV., NEAR [illegible]

WABASH-AV., NEAR THIRTIETH [illegible] TOPIC, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN THE VICINITY OF [illegible]

BOARD—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES [illegible] BLES, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A LADY IN EXCHANGE [illegible] Address A B L, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY AN EASTERN PARTY [illegible] F. EVANS, [illegible]

BOARD—FOR A YOUNG LADY [illegible] dress H C L, [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO [illegible] the Great Conflagration," by [illegible] Chamberlin, of The Chicago Tribune [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND [illegible] Destruction," [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—[illegible] THE CHAMPION [illegible] PANY, Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—[illegible] W. A. HENDERSON & CO. [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY [illegible] SON, 122 South Sangamon-st.

AGENTS WANTED—[illegible] C. M. LININGTON, [illegible] Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL [illegible] PIERCE & CO., [illegible] Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR [illegible] the War in Europe [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—[illegible] PUBLISHING CO., [illegible] Illinois.

AGENTS WANTED—[illegible] MOSES WARREN [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—[illegible] MERRILL & CO. [illegible] cago.

AGENTS WANTED—[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS [illegible] Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE [illegible] 276 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—ON VERY [illegible] A farm of [illegible] acres [illegible] Southern [illegible] R. KENNEDY & CO., [illegible]

TO EXCHANGE—A MACHINE [illegible] foundry [illegible] Estate Agent, 223 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—WE OFFER [illegible]

TO EXCHANGE—[illegible] Iowa land. Address P S, [illegible]

WANTED—TO TRADE, A [illegible] in Canal-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SCHOONER [illegible] W. M. EGAN, Chicago.

FOR SALE—THIRTY TONS OF [illegible] JOY & CO., Litchfield, Mich.

FOR SALE—FINE AND [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF A [illegible] on West Madison-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LARGE [illegible] Lake-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—GOOD BED OF [illegible] J. H. BISSELL, [illegible]

FOR SALE—TEN TONS [illegible] BROWNE & CO., [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] LEY, [illegible] South Clark-st.

ARCHITECT'S OPINIONS OF THE FIRE.

Effects of the Great Fire on Building Materials, and Some of its Lessons to the Architectural Profession.

Address Delivered at the Fifth Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects, by P. B. Wight.

The Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects was held at Boston on the 15th and 16th of last month. Among the addresses and papers of special interest to the architectural profession, the following address, of which we have just received the report, and which we are the first to publish, was delivered by Mr. P. B. Wight, of New York, but hereafter to be a resident practitioner in Chicago. Being called upon by the Chairman for some remarks on the effects of the great fire, Mr. Wight responded as follows: [illegible]

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I have not made special preparation to say much on that subject. I had the fortune to be here three weeks after the fire, and I believe no other gentlemen in this room have seen, and probably know as much about it as I do. During this visit, of [illegible] duration, my attention was [illegible] to several matters growing out of the fire, which I thought it would be very [illegible] to bring to the notice of the Institute, the consideration of which might guide us in future experience. Thus only while sitting here I jotted down some headings in [illegible] called on, as was intimated, to make remarks upon the effects of the great fire. I regret this want of preparation [illegible] I had hoped to be able to read a continuation of my previous remarks on fireproof construction (already published by [illegible]) in which I might have incidentally [illegible] to this important event. As it is, I can do nothing more than to [illegible] some facts which I noted.

BRICK.

With reference to materials. The brick used [illegible] of two kinds,—the red brick and Milwaukee brick; the buff brick being called "common." As between [illegible] I noticed that the white brick endured [illegible] better than the colored brick; and [illegible] were a near approach to fire-brick; [illegible] way in many instances under the [illegible].

[illegible] attempt to give any account of [illegible] know that nearly the whole city, [illegible] most valuable part of it, was levelled,—partly because the walls of [illegible] were uncommonly thin in proportion to their height, and greatly, as I think, because they were generally built with soft [illegible]. It is common there for builders to [illegible] ground soft brick as well as [illegible] to put them inside of the walls; [illegible] do not seem to be able to prevent it. It seems to be the universal practice [illegible] thirteen years ago, and I [illegible] same thing being done since the fire. [illegible] of the heat on brick walls was [illegible] were twelve-inch walls, standing [illegible] high, that were all shattered to [illegible] or nothing had been on top of [illegible] that the walls themselves were [illegible], and twisted by the heat; and [illegible] the ruins, especially of the brick-[illegible] whitish or bluish, and some-[illegible] sulphurous yellow. Probably the [illegible] due to the presence of coal [illegible] intensely heated. I noticed [illegible] from the fire, because no water [illegible] perhaps; but the bricks were nearly [illegible] even the red ones. This will give [illegible] the intensity of the heat. Some of [illegible] were actually burned,—if you can say [illegible] burned, in the common use of the [illegible] to pieces, not broken as they fell. I [illegible] seemed to have been rounded [illegible] yellow in some places and white [illegible] almost total destruction; and [illegible] instead of being overbaked [illegible] very often the case.

STONE.

[illegible] the heat upon stone was about [illegible]. The Illinois limestone, which is principally [illegible] Chicago, and generally called Athens [illegible] the worst to stand the test of heat. [illegible] very many instances, entirely calcined, [illegible] were scarcely anything remaining of [illegible] and in a few instances, the effect on [illegible] was such that, where the "backing" stood up [illegible] stories in height after the fire, the [illegible] off entirely, leaving a few chips only. [illegible] instances, the stone was rounded at the [illegible] like boulders than ashlar. [illegible] the Lockport (N. Y.) limestone of [illegible] central portion of the Court House was [illegible] good as the white limestone of [illegible] was very badly damaged by the [illegible] I am not taking the ground [illegible] stand heat. I am only giving [illegible] effect of heat on different stones. [illegible] which seemed to stand the [illegible] the Cleveland stone and the Lake [illegible] which had lately been introduced [illegible] that there was a difference of [illegible] architects of Chicago as to the en-[illegible] of the Cleveland stone. They said there [illegible] buildings in which it did not stand as [illegible] the limestone; but the only build-[illegible] district on the South Side which [illegible] was unfinished, and stood in [illegible] the fire, but where it seemed to [illegible] had been a change in the cur-[illegible] was of Cleveland stone; and in [illegible] there was not a flaw,—nothing [illegible] was not injured at all, except that [illegible] the galvanized iron cornice was [illegible] the lantern of a lamp-post on the [illegible] entirely melted, so that pieces of [illegible] hung down like ribbons. [illegible] superior sandstone stood very well. I [illegible] unfinished building, which still re-[illegible] stories in height, but somewhat dam-[illegible].

[illegible] granite was as usual. There was [illegible] the city, but there were a [illegible] lying in the street, simply exposed to [illegible] heat of burning buildings, which [illegible] shot, rounded off, and [illegible] holes in them, exploded, from [illegible] the heat. It was a common thing [illegible] stone to explode where the heat [illegible] upon it and was very intense. It [illegible] with great rapidity, and I suppose [illegible] very much like that seen in [illegible] of pop-corn. [Laughter.] [illegible] marble. There were several [illegible] marble from Westchester County, [illegible] I did not happen to pass by them; [illegible] have been entirely consumed. [illegible] to artificial stone, I [illegible] one building, called Far-[illegible] two or three whose walls [illegible] foundation to the top, after the [illegible] in the side of that, a great [illegible] stone was used. I don't [illegible] paint stone it was, but it was used [illegible] story up to the top, in pilasters, [illegible] sills. In many places this stone [illegible] injured at all; but I would not base [illegible] in favor of artificial stone on this [illegible] many sound objections to it, and [illegible] to advantage for many pur-[illegible] discussion of these is not pertinent [illegible].

[illegible] the so-called "petroleum [illegible] the newspapers have reported, [illegible] and, in fact, assisted in [illegible]. There was one church in [illegible] of what they call prairie boulders, [illegible] supposed to contain [illegible] contained petroleum. The [illegible] petroleum in the church was so great [illegible] of the sun would draw it out, [illegible] up in a wall, and it would [illegible] black streaks. The effect of the [illegible] inside of the walls threw out upon [illegible] all the oil it contained, which [illegible] hard coating, about a quarter of [illegible] thickness; and, though the interior of [illegible] exposed to great heat, and every [illegible] wood in it was burned up, so that [illegible] a scrap left in it, the interior sides [illegible] were not greatly injured. In some [illegible] had flaked off, and yet this [illegible] stood the test better than any other [illegible] in the city. That was the effect [illegible].

[illegible] to note that the Nicolson pavement [illegible] stood remarkably well. In some [illegible] the upper part was charred off, especially [illegible] new; but the curbstones were, in [illegible] entirely destroyed, while the Nicolson [illegible] remained intact. I would suggest as [illegible] the presence of tar in the wood was [illegible] the effects to the presence of the oil [illegible]. We may possibly discover a valuable [illegible] in tar or oil from this experience. [illegible] to the effects of the heat upon the [illegible] noticed that all kinds of mortars seemed [illegible] better than stone. There were [illegible] I noticed, where bricks were burned [illegible] off, and where the mortar stood [illegible] the bricks, showing that the mortar [illegible] much better, just as the artificial [illegible] the best better than the sandstone.

IRON.

[illegible] to the effects of the heat on iron. [illegible] floors, or wrought iron beams, in [illegible] gave way very readily. There were [illegible] fire-proof buildings there, in [illegible] were of the usual rolled beams with [illegible], and some were with brick arches, [illegible] were with corrugated iron. I think it is the Gilbert arch, covering [illegible]. In the Post Office, everything [illegible] Probably this is not so much due to [illegible] of the brick floors, as to the giving [illegible] cast-iron columns which [illegible] the floors. And in the Court [illegible] the new additions to the Court [illegible] floors of corrugated iron [illegible] stood remarkably well, and [illegible] that it is due to the concrete [illegible] were constructed, rather [illegible] the iron being simply [illegible] cement had been [illegible]. I noticed that, in the [illegible] the floors remained, [illegible] burned out; the [illegible] and the floors [illegible] the beams had been [illegible]. In others, the [illegible] remained on a true [illegible] had given away [illegible] where the beams [illegible] the walls. The weak-[illegible] in the beams, rather [illegible] between the [illegible] opportunity to compare [illegible] with the concrete arch; [illegible] the concrete arch stood [illegible] well, and the falling of the [illegible], due to the giving [illegible] columns was most lament-[illegible] so-called fire-proof buildings, the [illegible] every case, caused by the [illegible] the columns, which [illegible] very readily. The heat was so [illegible] to melt off the ends [illegible] of the cast-iron columns [illegible] angle, having been [illegible] were broken like China [illegible] of the Post Office building was [illegible] giving way of iron columns in the first [illegible] were heavy wrought-iron gird-[illegible] walls.

IRON SHUTTERS.

[illegible] iron shutters, I have formed [illegible] that the Post Office Building, which [illegible] was destroyed because one of [illegible] was left open. The intense blast of [illegible] air seemed to strike on that [illegible] and to get into the building. [illegible] to have burned all over the [illegible] so that, as far as they could [illegible] were exposed on one side to [illegible] and on all sides to the fire [illegible] I did not see but one or two [illegible] to be even warped or twisted out of place by the intense heat, so as to let the air through; from which I infer that those shutters, had they been all closed, would have kept the fire out of the building, and it would have been saved.

STONE CELLAR WALLS.

I noticed another fact, showing the danger of using stone underpinning, where there is a liability to intense heat in the cellars. Some of the brick walls built on stone foundations in the cellar-story had fallen on account of the stone underneath them being broken up. I saw in a new building, which had only two tiers of beams set at the time of the fire, that the wall was burned out six inches inside of the face of the brick wall. There was a twenty-inch brick wall upon the stone wall. The stone wall, I presume, was two feet thick; this was a party wall, and it was actually scooped out about six inches, showing that the stone wall burned out under the brick wall. This shows us that it is better to carry the brick work of party walls all the way down to the bottoms of the cellars.

NECESSITY FOR HEAVY WALLS.

The importance and the necessity of heavy walls to resist the fury of such a conflagration was everywhere evident. It is of little consequence to us as architects to discuss the question as to how the fire could have been stopped. I am only trying to find out those points which will be of benefit to us in future experience. The fire seemed to have lost intensity around those places where the few walls stood intact, showing that, if the walls had been heavy enough, the rapidity with which the fire advanced would have been checked, that is, if any number of walls had stood, from the foundation to the top.

PROTECTION OF IRON BEAMS.

I was struck with one fact in connection with the use of rolled iron beams, and it was, that the beams often sagged before the filling gave way; and I was impressed with the idea that precaution should be taken, in fire-proof buildings, to protect the underside of the beam, so that the heat cannot affect the stability of its lower flanges. The lower part, being exposed, absorbed the heat, and the beams consequently sagged very often. I would direct the inquirers of the Institute to the propriety of covering the lower parts of the iron beams with cement, or artificial stone, or terra cotta, or perhaps, to the advantage of plastering the ceiling underneath the iron beams. All the buildings with iron beams that I happened to see were without any plastering underneath, except when the soffits of the brick arches were plastered. Those which had the corrugated iron arch showed the corrugated iron, and those which were brick were plastered only on the brick, so far as I could see.

I do not think that iron lath had been used in any of these buildings for ceilings.

VAULTS.

In the construction of safety-vaults, one fact was made evident—that those were most secure which were built up in tower form, from cellar up. I have a small photograph here, showing a very picturesque tower, formed of the vaults in the Exchange National Bank, which were built up to the fourth story; and it stands now, a very beautiful ruin. More gratifying, however, than its picturesque beauty, is the fact that the contents of all the vaults were preserved, not only in those of the bank, but above. I would call attention to the great folly of building vaults upon floors, especially heavy brick vaults, as was the case in the Post Office. The vaults in that structure were built, I think, on the second story, and all fell through into the cellar, and were broken to pieces, while those in the bank, and other buildings, which were built up in tower form, remained intact and preserved their contents.

THE COURT-HOUSE.

With reference to the general structure of the fire-proof buildings which were exposed to the fire, I will offer a few explanations. The Court House consisted of a central building, which was not fire-proof, having a wooden cupola. It had a wing on each side, which was built in a fire-proof manner. The walls stand to this day, and seem perfect, except where they are blistered on the outside. This building was once the subject of much comment, especially on account of the fact that its roof fell while in course of erection. It cannot be taken as a good example of a fire proof building, and I think it is of little interest to us, except in so far as it demonstrates some of the effects of heat on materials.

TRIBUNE BUILDING.

THE TRIBUNE Building, of which we have heard a great deal, which actually stood the fire longer than any other, on account of having iron shutters on its rear windows, tightly closed, was an example of a very carefully-constructed building, in which all the materials used were fire-proof; but it had this great fault, that the walls were very thin. All the internal partition-walls, above the second story, were 12-inch walls. There were very few walls built on beams, which accounts for the fact that the walls stood so well after the fire. This shows the advantage of building walls directly from the ground, and avoiding mixed construction of columns and girders with brick walls above them. Yet the walls of this building, by the heat of the burning material inside, were cracked in every direction, so that, particularly in the upper part, these twelve-inch walls seemed to be warped and twisted by the effect of the heat, showing that the brick wall itself did not stand the test given by the combustible material in that building,—that is, the goods, and paper, and furniture contained in it. They were not heavy enough.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE FROM WITHOUT.

With reference to the Post Office, I would like to say this, and put it on record. I had the fortune to witness the erection of a considerable portion of that building. I was then impressed with the idea that it was one of the best fire-proof buildings in the country, and I think so still; and I think that the building would have been preserved with all its contents, if the window-shutters had been closed, and kept closed, at the time of the fire. The experience of this building pointed to the very great importance of having good strong window-shutters; no matter how they are made, so long as they are strong enough; make them double, or treble, or quadruple, with air-spaces between; but, by all means, keep out the fire from neighboring buildings, even if you have nothing in your own house to burn. It shows that every fire-proof building should have fire-proof shutters on every window, whether on the front or on the rear. It is the habit with us to put them on the rear, and very often to leave them off the front. We say, "Our building is fire-proof; there is nothing in it to burn." But there is something in it to burn; and the very books, and papers, and furniture, and carpets used have proved—as in some of these buildings in Chicago—sufficient to soften an iron beam and destroy the best constructed floors. This experience also points to another fact, which I will not dwell upon, because it should be treated at greater length, and with great care; it is as to the use made of fire-proof buildings and the purposes for which it is practicable to erect them. The fault in the construction of the Post Office was, that the first story was one open room, containing iron columns, even though amply strong for the support of heavy girders, and brick walls, and the partitions above them. The articles used in the Post Office, the desks and sorting tables, and all the apparatus used for the business, brought together a great amount of combustible material, and, when the fire reached this, it destroyed those columns utterly, and, with them, the entire internal structure. This fell, as witnesses tell me, a very short time after the fire commenced in the building. What more than this can show the importance of running all brick partition-walls to the ground, and avoiding columns except where they support only girders and floors? I believe that a building whose floors are trussed from wall to wall with very heavy trusses, built into some fire-proof material would be stronger than one whose floors are supported on iron columns, even though they may be close together, and of undoubted strength for ordinary purposes.

Of course this fire was no ordinary experience; it raged with an intensity heretofore unknown, and it is hardly possible that such an event can happen again. It is not probable for it to happen in a city like New York or Boston. Yet I think that we cannot be too careful in providing for emergencies of all kinds; and, as we construct floors and columns to stand a theoretical weight much greater than the weight which they are actually to carry, I think that we should use just the same caution in the construction of fire-proof buildings, and not make them just good enough to stand what they are intended to stand, but to make them much better that we will make assurance doubly sure in that respect.

IMPORTANCE OF FIRE-PROOF ROOFS.

The fire in Chicago showed the necessity of better roof protection, and I think this is one of the most important problems for the modern architect to solve. I believe it has been introduced into the New York Chapter as a special subject for discussion this winter. It is well that it should be, for it is more properly a subject for discussion in the Chapters than in the Institute. The roofs in Chicago were, perhaps, the most insecure parts of these buildings. Very many of them were covered with tar and gravel roofing, which, it is said, assisted in the extension of the fire. The progress of the flame was such, according to the testimony which I have gathered, as to make the roof the vulnerable part of the building. The current of the wind, as in all hurricanes, was downward, at an angle of about thirty degrees. All seemed to concur in this opinion. Of course, the immense heat produced over a large surface of burning buildings caused a rising current. The rising current of air came against this falling wind, and, as it lost strength in rising against this wind, a fresh current of wind struck it above, and it turned over and impinged directly on the tops of houses. People who stood and looked at those buildings say the fire ran down, as it would go through a hole, right through the roofs of buildings; and people going along the street were overtaken by this downward current, which was so violent that, in some cases, it burned the hair off their heads. Of course, these were not frequent instances; but one man put an overcoat over his head and ran between two buildings, and this current pinned him against the side of a building. He was held there some time, until at last the current changed and he ran for his life. He saved it, but lost his overcoat and the greater part of his hair. This shows you that, in a great fire, fanned by a hurricane, the current of heated air comes directly down on the tops of buildings, rather than communicating from house to house. It shows the great importance of making the roof the best part of the building. [Applause.]

The address elicited a long and interesting discussion on the part of members of the institute, and other architects who were present; but we cannot give space for a report of them.

Conversion of a Hungarian Archbishop to the Doctrine of Infallibility.

A great sensation has been produced in Hungary, (the *Eastern Budget* says,) by the conversion of Dr. Haynald, the Archbishop of Kalocsa, to the doctrine of infallibility. In the Œcumenical Council, Dr. Haynald was the warmest opponent of that doctrine, and it was chiefly owing to his energetic condemnation of it that the Hungarian Bishops were up to the last in the ranks of the opposition. Dr. Haynald also enjoys a considerable reputation in Hungary as a patriot and statesman. Notwithstanding all this, he declared the other day before the clergy of his diocese that he had determined to accept the doctrine of infallibility, and the clergy then announced that they would thenceforward teach the doctrine as a religious dogma. Dr. Haynald prefaced his declaration by a long speech, in which he said that since the last meeting important events have occurred which affect the interests of the Church and of all Roman Catholics. One of these was the great war in which "a noble Catholic nation had been overthrown by a power which supports Protestantism, whereby the distribution of power between the Catholic and non-Catholic Governments has been altered." This event may, sooner or later, have an effect on the Catholic Church in Hungary as in other countries. Another circumstance which has even a more vital interest to the Catholics of Hungary is, he said, the "lawless violence" with which the Italian Kingdom has wrested from the Pope his temporal power. Finally, the doctrine of infallibility has led to an opposition, especially in Germany, which endangers the unity of the Roman Catholic Church. He consequently considers it the duty of every Catholic—"whatever his individual conviction may be"—to accept the doctrine of infallibility, as the Bishops of the whole of the Catholic world, with scarcely an exception, have accepted it. He has notified his submission in Rome, and he orders the resolutions of the Vatican to be taught and accepted as Catholic doctrine.

OBITUARY.

The Hon. John Bigler.

From the New York Herald, Dec. 2.

Hon. John Bigler, ex-Governor of the State of California, died in Sacramento on Thursday. He was 67 years of age.

John Bigler was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, on the 8th of January, 1804, and was the oldest of twelve children, ten of whom were living some few years since. In the year 1816, a short time after the close of the war with England, in which the father had taken an active part, the family moved west of the Alleghany Mountains, to the county of Mercer, then very sparsely populated, and settled upon a piece of wild land, four miles distant from any neighbor. The father died in the fall of the year 1818, leaving his widow and twelve children, most of the children too young to be of material assistance to the older brothers, John and William, afterward Governors of two great States—Pennsylvania and California. The whole burden rested on John and his brother William, who not only labored diligently upon the farm at home, but worked out by the day and month to acquire means to maintain and educate the younger members of the household. In the year 1821 John bound himself, with the consent of his brother, an apprentice to the printing business, in the town of Mercer, where he remained about one year, and then left for the city of Pittsburgh, where he closed his apprenticeship. In the fall of the year 1825 John left Pittsburgh for Harrisburgh, where he was employed by Murray & Cameron as a journeyman printer. During the time that he was engaged in this office, he spent his nights and spare hours in reading law, under the direction of Mr. Krouse. In the summer of 1836, at the earnest solicitation of his uncle, Judge Dock, and General Philip Barner, leading Democrats, he was induced to take charge of the *Centre County Democrat*, which he continued to publish until after the first election of General Jackson. In this contest he took an active and effective part, and was chosen a member of the Legislature. He married in the spring of 1829, and soon after, in company with his father-in-law, removed to Ohio, and served one year as Secretary of the Canal Board. After the election of General Jackson he was tendered a position in the Post Office Department under Mr. Kendall, which he filled about one year, and then resigned and returned to Pittsburgh, where he took an active part in political affairs. It is a circumstance known to Pennsylvanians that Governor Bigler was the first public man in the State that took position in favor of the annexation of Texas, and in the public meetings at Pittsburgh, where the first resolutions in favor of annexation were offered and advocated by him, he stood almost alone. After the election of President Polk, at the instance of Democratic friends, he took charge of the *Daily Morning Post*, which he edited with marked ability for more than a year; but the concern proved unprofitable, and he was compelled to dispose of the establishment at considerable loss.

While engaged in editing he prosecuted his law studies, and was admitted to the bar in the summer of 1846. In the fall of that year he removed to Brown County, Ill., where he established a Democratic paper, and was soon elected Commissioner in Chancery. In the spring of 1849, after well authenticated statements had been received of the discovery of gold, Governor Bigler determined to remove with his family to California. He left his home in Illinois in the month of April, 1849, crossed the Mississippi River at Warsaw, and reached St. Joseph, on the Missouri River about the 1st of May. On the 9th of May he passed the Missouri River, driving four yoke of oxen, on his way for the land of gold.

After his arrival in Sacramento, where he has just died, Mr. Bigler lived in a tent, where he lay four weeks with inflammatory rheumatism unable to move. As soon as he recovered he removed to the neighborhood of the Horse Market, and, being totally destitute, performed labor of every kind that offered, so as to obtain means for the support of his family. For a time he was engaged in hauling wood to the city and selling it; he then assisted his wife and daughter in making bedspreads for Colonel Henry. Afterward he was employed by an auctioneer on the corner of Front and J street in removing boxes and barrels, to suit customers at his sales. He also aided on several occasions in unloading the steamer Senator.

Governor Bigler's career may be summed up thus: He closed his apprenticeship as a "printer boy" in 1827, edited a paper in Pennsylvania in 1828, '29, '31, and '32; was a resident of Illinois from 1846 to 1849; moved to California with his family in 1849, driving his own "ox team;" was twice a member and twice the Speaker of the California General Assembly, and was twice elected Governor of California, and nominated for re-election the third time.

Governor Bigler has enjoyed an easy and comparatively calm course of life during a number of years past.

The Earl of Chesterfield.

A cable telegram from London informs us that the Earl of Chesterfield died in the English metropolis December 1. He was carried off by typhus fever. George Philip Cecil Arthur Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, was the only son of George Augustus, the sixth Earl of the same title, by his wife Anne Elizabeth, daughter of the Cecil Weld, first Lord Forester. The Peer who has just died was born on the 28th of September, in the year 1831. He was 40 years of age. He was educated in Eton, and succeeded to the title in the year 1866. Lord Chesterfield held the commission of Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards (blue) a few years since. He represented South Notts in the House of Commons from 1860 to 1866. He was a Justice of the Peace of Notts, Hereditary Governor of Repton School, Captain of the South Notts Yeomanry Cavalry, and patron of ten benefices or "livings" in the Established Church of England. Lord Chesterfield descended from a common ancestor with the Earl of Harrington and Earl Stanhope. He was unmarried. The Stanhope family comes from the north of England, and dates in importance from the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I.

The heir to the title is George Phillip Stanhope, his cousin, the only son of the late Captain Charles Stanhope by his wife Jane, daughter of Sir James Galbraith Baronet. This gentleman expectant was born in the year 1822. He has served in the army as Lieutenant in the Twenty-ninth Regiment of British Infantry.

W. D. Wallach.

From the Washington Star, Dec. 1.

A telegram received this morning conveys the painful intelligence of the death, at Culpepper, Va., of William Douglass Wallach, the founder of this paper.

Mr. Wallach was about 59 years of age, having been born in 1812. His father, Richard Wallach, was a prominent lawyer of Washington in former years, and was held in great esteem for his high character and professional ability. He died in 1835. The mother of the deceased was a daughter of Colonel Chas. Simms, an officer on the staff of General Washington during the Revolutionary war, and one of the witnesses to his will, as well as a pall bearer at his funeral. Mr. Wallach received his education at Columbian College, and commenced life as a civil engineer when he was about 20 years of age, being first employed on some of the early railroads in Massachusetts, and later on some of the Virginia roads. When he was about 26 years of age he went to Texas, before that State was admitted into the Union, where he published the Matagorda *Gazette* for some years, and, after the the admission of Texas into the Union, he returned to this city, where he was actively engaged for a considerable time as a correspondent for several Northern Journals, and also contributed to several magazines, among others to the *Democratic Review*, then in its palmy days. Subsequently he was associated with "Father Ritchie" in the editorship of the Washington *Union*.

In 1852, Mr. Wallach, in connection with W. H. Hope, purchased the *Evening Star* from Col. Jos. B. Tate, who had started the paper about nine months previously. The *Star*, in the capable hands of Mr. Wallach,—indefatigable as a news-gatherer, and of remarkable fluency as a writer,—soon entered upon the career of prosperity it has since maintained. After some months' association with Mr. Hope, Mr. Wallach purchased the interest of Hope in the paper, and from that time he remained the sole proprietor of the paper until its purchase by the present proprietors in October, 1867. He rightly held when he relinquished journalism that twenty-nine years of incessant labor in connection with the press gave him the privilege of taking some rest. But his abundant vitality and wonderful energy could not allow him to take rest in the ordinary sense, and found exercise in the purchase and management of extensive tracts of real estate, mainly in Virginia.

Society in Sing Sing Prison—How the Author of the "Trunk Tragedy" is Regarded.

From the New York Herald, Nov. 28.

The infamous Rosenweig actually reared under the shadow of our churches in the "City of Charities," the fabric of a handsome fortune on the dying walls of tortured women, and the murdered bodies of their offspring. As this person possesses a goodly supply of the "sinews of war," it is not surprising that, under the existing management of the prison, he succeeded in having himself placed among a gang of pretended invalids, who are only expected to perform a nominal amount of exceedingly light duty. This was too great an outrage on the hitherto high-toned (?) composition of the "sickly squad" indicated, and not many days ago a sort of pantomime convention of the gang was held, at which it was suddenly and secretly resolved that the abortionist Rosenweig should be expelled from their coterie. Accordingly the leading spirit of this highly indignant gang, after watching with unconcealed satisfaction the retreating form of their keeper, "opened out" on Rosenweig in a torrent of the vilest and most blasphemous invective, having for a peroration the admonition that if he did not leave their gang and find employment in some other department of the prison they would take his life.

Alarmed at the earnestness of the desperado who had foreshadowed his speedy death, and the determination which he saw written in the features of those around him, Rosenweig essayed the *role* of temporizing, and endeavored to conciliate his enemies by such blandishments as he used in court regarding his innocence of the crime charged and his harmless disposition generally, together with other assurances of friendship and good will toward them all. His hearers, in popular parlance, considered the "Doctor's" story "too thin," and again loaded him with abuse on account of his atrocious acts. Stung to the quick at last by their vituperation, the abortionist stood at bay and retaliated by denouncing the whole gang as a lot of "pickpockets, thieves, and loafers," and drawing a roll of bank notes from his pocket he shook them in the faces of his fellow jail birds, while spitefully telling them that he could make as much at his business in one night as the could at theirs in three months. Rosenweig had scarcely time to finish the last sentence when a coat was thrown over his head, and in another instant he was in the grasp of half a dozen experts, who went through him *secundum artem* to the tune of about $250, which the malpractice man had, doubtless, for the purpose of greasing his way through the impecunious intricacies of prison life. With his head enveloped in the coat already mentioned, the sleeves of which were fastened securely around his neck, Rosenweig was thrown to the ground, and while there received a number of gratuitous kicks in return for his lost dollars. It is understood, however, that he did not sustain any serious bodily injury.

A CURIOUS PERSECUTION.

Attempt to Convince a Man of his Death.

The following story is told by the Knoxville *Chronicle*, and whether it is strictly true in all its details is a question on which a difference of opinion is likely to prevail. It is too good to be lost, at any rate:

"In Baltimore, a short time ago, the death of William P. Mooney was announced, and a day was fixed for his funeral, to which his friends were invited. It seems that there were in the city two men named William P. Mooney, each of whom had many acquaintances. Now the friends of the living William got an idea he was dead; and so upon the day appointed for the funeral they repaired to the house named in the advertisement for the purpose of shedding a regretful tear or two over the remains of their departed friend. The existing Mooney also took a notion to call around, partly to see his dead namesake and partly that he might ascertain how it felt to attend a funeral at which a William P. Mooney officiated in the capacity of a corpse. He arrived when the services were nearly ended, and stood out in the vestibule waiting for them to conclude. When all was over, some of his own misguided friends started for the street. They were amazed and alarmed to perceive in the doorway the figure of the man whom they supposed to be dead! One of the party thought it must be the apparition of Mooney; so he poked it with his umbrella to ascertain if it was real. This hurt Mr. Mooney, and made him so mad that he struck the prober of ghosts with his cane. Then another of the party said to him:

"'Why, Mooney, what are you doing out here? A man ought to conduct himself better than this at his own funeral!'

"'Whose funeral?' said Mooney. 'It's none of mine.'

"'See here, Mooney,' they all said, 'why don't you behave? You oughtn't to carry on so, after all the good things the minister said about you. It isn't right.'

"'Who are you talking about?' exclaimed William P., indignantly. 'I am as lively as you are!'

"'Mooney, this is wrong,' urged the crowd; 'this is all wrong. You know you are dead; you know that your family is roosting around up-stairs there, crying and going on like mad. You ought to have more respect for their feelings than to be standing there fighting. Now just go back into your coffin and let the procession go quietly to the cemetery without any more fuss.'

"'Durn the procession!' ejaculated the incensed Mooney, 'I am no more dead than you are.'

"'Now it's of no use arguing the point, William,' said his friends. 'The notice has been published in the papers; the undertaker has fixed you up comfortably in ice; crape has been tied at your door-knob; the Board of Trade has passed resolutions of respect to your memory; they have bought a nice monument to hold you down, and everything; so you must be dead. You can't go back to the Board of Trade, Mr. Mooney—now, can you?'

"'It's a mistake,' said Mooney; 'it's all a mistake. Let me explain to you.'

"'Oh, there is no need of explanation,' said his friends; 'the corpse is not in order. The simple fact is that you are a dead man! Here is the weeping family; there's the hearse, the undertaker, the minister, and the mourners, and in the parlor stands the coffin. Now you have got to go in and be packed up in that coffin whether you want to or not. Some men never know what is best for them, anyhow. We came here to have a funeral, and a funeral we are going to have, no matter if you don't like it. There is no use of saying you won't, for you have got to; so come along.'

"Thereupon they seized Mooney and dragged him into the parlor. Those who witnessed the encounter say it was terrific. The report spread that the corpse was loose; and the undertaker and the pall-bearers all joined in the fray, and the combat thickened until Mooney broke from his tormentors and darted into the kitchen, where the undertaker knocked him down with a flat-iron and pinned him to the floor with a poker through his vitals until assistance could be secured. The truth was developed then, and Mooney was carried carefully to the hospital in a push-cart. When he gets well he intends to search the directory and ascertain if another man named Mooney lives in Baltimore. If there is such a being, William P., he proposes to ask the Legislature to furnish him with a Chinese name in eighteen syllables, and warranted unlike any other in the whole realm of nature."

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Agents of the Company visiting the city are requested to call.

JACOB PEETREY, Gen'l Agent.

Geo. C. Clarke & Co.,

LOCAL AGENTS,

10 Eldridge-court.

Globe Ins. Company,

OF CHICAGO.

ADJUSTING OFFICE,

ROOM 1, NO. 63 CANAL-ST.

H. F. WALKER, President.

LAMAR INSURANCE CO.,

OF CHICAGO.

Do not settle your losses with this company or the PEOPLE'S, of San Francisco. We have written evidence of the stock and assets. Will purchase or collect claims. SHUFELDT & BALL, 23 West Madison-st.

OCCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

An adjourned meeting of the policy-holders in this company will be held at the office of James Baxter & Co., 25 South Canal-st., on FRIDAY, the 8th inst., at 4 o'clock p. m., to receive the report of their committee, appointed to investigate the affairs of said company. All policy-holders who wish to co-operate in an effort to secure a larger per cent than now offered are requested to call at the above-named place and register their names and amount of their policies.

R. W. PIKE, Secretary.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.,

CHICAGO.

All parties that suffered loss and insured in this company are requested to present their proofs of loss as soon as possible. Parties holding policies who did not suffer loss are requested to present the same for cancellation. JAMES LONG, Receiver, Room 1, 15 South Canal-st.

STATE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A limited number of Policies wanted this week for cash. SHUFELDT & BALL, 23 West Madison-st.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.

Four, eight, and twelve month adjustment certificates. Will pay highest cash price for one or all. D. K. TENNEY, 484 Wabash-av.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

Adjusted claims purchased for cash by GEO. SCOVILLE, 30 Clinton-st.

PAPER HANGINGS.

J. J. McGRATH,

Importer and Jobber of

Paper Hangings,

Decorations and Window Shades,

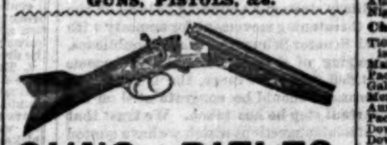
Respectfully informs his friends and the trade that he has opened his new warehouse,

581 and 583 State-st., cor. Twelfth,

With a full and complete new stock, which he will offer at factory prices.

Orders respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.



GUNS, RIFLES,

Pistols, Fishing & Shooting Tackle,

Breech-loading Implements and Fixed Ammunition, Pistol Cartridges, Gunpowder, Shot, Lead, Blasting Powder, Safety Fuse, a general assortment of Sporting Goods, Gunsmiths' Materials, Pocket Cutlery and Newhouse traps. Agent for Geo. T. Abbey's celebrated top-fastening breech loader.

All orders for goods in (or out of) our line shall have prompt attention.

E. E. EATON, 734 State-st., Formerly Eaton & Abbey, 101 Lake-st.

UNDERWEAR.

B. C. ROGERS & CO.

334 WEST MADISON-ST.,

DEALERS IN

Men's Furnishing Goods.

MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS.

We have just received a full line of CHEVIOT SHIRTS, Shirtings, Underwear, Hosiery, Neck Wear, and a splendid assortment of Gloves at their lowest prices. B. C. ROGERS & CO., 334 West Madison-st., corner Aberdeen.

LARD.

REFINED LARD!

ALSO WINTER-STRAINED

LARD OILS,

SIGNAL,

AND MACHINERY OILS.

We are prepared to supply the trade with goods of our manufacture promptly, and at lowest market rates. Address FAIRBANK, PECK & CO., Office and works, Eighteenth and Blackwell-sts.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES,

of All Sizes.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., 11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY Chicago Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	$ 2.00
Five copies, one year	7.50
Ten copies, one year	12.00
Twenty copies, one year, and an extra copy to getter-up of club	20.00
Fifty copies, one year, and a copy of daily one year to getter-up of club	50.00

TRI-WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	$ 6.00
Five copies, one year	27.50
Ten copies, one year	50.00

DAILY:

Single copy, per annum	$12.00

SUNDAY EDITION:

Single copy, per annum	$2.50

SEND FOR POSTER AND SAMPLE COPIES

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

No publication of above Prospectus will be acknowledged unless ordered direct from our office.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway. Depot—Foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:13 a m	* 8:07 p m
Fast New York Express	* 9:15 a m	* 7:47 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:40 p m	10:25 a m
At. Ex. (daily) via Air Line	5:30 p m	7:17 a m
Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:17 a m

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Illinois Central.

On and after Nov. 12, 1871, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave and arrive at Depot, foot of Twenty-second-st., as follows:

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* [illegible]	* [illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	† 7:10 p m	* 7:10 a m
Cairo Mail	* [illegible]	* [illegible]
Cairo Express	† 7:10 p m	* 7:10 a m
Keokuk Passenger	† 7:10 p m	* 7:10 a m
Gilman Passenger	* [illegible]	* [illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:25 a m	* 7:35 a m
do do do	* 12:30 p m	* 9:10 a m
do do do	* 3:10 p m	* 1:35 p m
do do do	* 5:25 p m	* 5:05 p m
do do do	* 6:20 p m	* 7:25 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. DEPOT—Corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. TICKET OFFICE—83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Express	* 10:00 a m	4:10 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 9:45 a m
Pacific Express	* 10:00 p m	† 7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	* 10:00 a m	* 4:10 p m

An elegant parlor sleeping car is attached to the 10:00 a. m. train running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana, Mo., New Short Route between Chicago and Kansas City. UNION DEPOT—West Side, near Madison-st bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex., via Main Line	* 9:15 a m	* 8:00 p m
Kansas City fast Ex via Jacksonville, Ill., and Lousiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a m	* 4:30 p m
Wenona, Lacon & Washington Ex. (Western Division)	* 9:15 a m	* 4:30 p m
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:10 p m	* 9:40 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex. via Main Line	‡ 6:30 p m	* 4:30 p m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Ex. via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡ 9:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville Ill., and Lousiana, Mo.	‡ 9:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m

*Except Sunday. †On Sunday runs to Springfield only. ‡Except Saturday. ‡Daily. §Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway. DEPOT—Corner of Polk and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 6:40 a m	* 9:00 p m
Special New York Express	* 9:00 a m	* 8:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	* † 9:00 p m	* 10:30 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Ticket Office in Briggs House, cor. Canal and Madison-sts. Depot cor. of Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	* 10:45 a m	* 2:20 p m
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 9:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p m	* 9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	* 8:00 a m
Pacific Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 10:00 a m	* 1:30 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p m	* 6:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	* 6:30 a m	* 9:05 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad. MILWAUKEE DEPOT—Corner Canal and Kinzie streets, West Side. Freight Office at C. C. & I. C. Co.'s office, corner Halsted and Carroll streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail Train, Chicago Time	4:10 p m	9:20 a m

Chicago & Northwestern Railway. Ticket Office—Southeast corner of Clark and Lake sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	* [illegible]	* [illegible]
Pacific fast line	* 10:45 a m	* 3:15 p m
Pacific night express	† 9:45 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
Fort Dodge and Dubuque express	* 9:00 p m	* 2:30 p m
Sioux City and Dubuque ex.	* 9:00 a m	7:15 a m
Milwaukee mail	* 9:00 a m	* 10:10 a m
Milwaukee express	* 9:45 a m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee passenger	* 5:00 p m	* 7:30 p m
Milwaukee passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay express	* 10:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Green Bay	* 9:00 p m	* 6:30 a m

*Sunday excepted. †Saturdays do. ‡Mondays do.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER of the Montana Gold Mining Company, Bankrupt. Peremptory Sale.

In pursuance of the order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, the assignee offers for sale all the property of the bankrupt to close the estate, viz:

Thirty-nine mining claims on different lodes in Clear Creek and Gilpin Counties, Colorado, embracing the celebrated Kansas, Kent County, Pratt, Vann, etc., with whim and whim houses; also, a parcel of land in Central City, extending from Spring Gulch to the Nevada Gulch Road, containing upward of 77,000 square feet, with quartz mill thereon 60x100 feet, two stories high, containing 30 stamps, 60 horse power engine, two 30 foot two-flue boilers, six Freiburg pans, necessary pumps, tanks, etc., all in perfect running order, etc., etc.

Offers and negotiations as to terms are invited. If not sold at private sale prior to the 15th day of December, 1871, the same will be sold on that day, at 12 m., to the highest bidder, for cash, at public auction, by Albert H. Nicolay, auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the city of New York, without further notice.

The property cost the bankrupt upwards of $[illegible], more than $[illegible] having been expended on the mill alone.

For further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, 43 Pine-st., N. Y., or Sylvester H. Cohn, Assignee.

SAMUEL B. HEGEMAN, Attorney, 27 Pine-st., N. Y.

SHOES.

Albany Shoes.

On or before Jan. 1, 1872, for the better accommodation of our rapidly increasing

Chicago and Western Trade,

we will open a Branch Salesroom

Corner Michigan-av. and Harrison-st., up stairs.

THOS. FEAREY & SONS.

FACTORY—4, 6, 8 and 10 Union-st., Albany, N. Y.

The Chicago Tribune.

Terms of Subscription,
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE:

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Tri-weekly Edition, per year, by mail.....5.00
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Weekly Edition, per year, by mail.....2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.
Remittance may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 15 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 20 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1871.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S REPORT.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report, conveys to the country the gratifying assurance that he is not invulnerable as against public opinion, and that he can be moved to abandon or modify strong prejudices and repeatedly-expressed convictions. He recommends a reduction of taxation, under both the Tariff and the Internal Revenue laws. The Secretary is but fresh from a personal struggle with Mr. Pleasonton, the former Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as to the repeal of the income tax, and now he recommends the repeal, not only of that tax, but of all other internal taxes, except those on spirits, tobacco, stamps, and malt liquors. From these four objects of taxation the Secretary admits he can collect revenue enough to pay the interest on the public debt.

The recommendation of the Secretary as to reductions in the tariff, though not as liberal as the country desires, will be gratefully accepted, and especially because it is an official confession by the Secretary that the cost of production in this country is inordinately increased by the tariff, without producing any corresponding revenue. The Secretary proposes that the tax on coal be reduced from $1.25 per ton to 50 cents per ton, and that the tax on salt be reduced one-half; that the present duty of 10 per cent on raw hides and skins be reduced; and he advises the removal of all duties from a class of articles which enter into the arts and manufactures, the revenue from which is inconsiderable. The Secretary declares that if these duties be repealed, with the reduction of the tax on coal, the change will so reduce the cost of production of American manufactures that a corresponding reduction may be had in the duties on the same line of imported goods.

The Secretary does not include in the list of articles needed by our manufacturers the great raw material, pig iron, which, more than any other, swells the cost of the production of every branch of manufactures, and which increases the cost of transportation. But he states the all-important fact that the revenue from pig iron since the reduction of the duty has nearly doubled, and he might have added that a reduction of the duty to $3 per ton would be followed by an increase of revenue from that article to an amount unprecedented in the history of this country. The reduction, small as it was, was a great relief to our manufacturers, and served to increase the revenue.

The Secretary has also made an advance step in the direction of specie resumption. He advises further efforts to bring the national currency to par with coin. He considers the amount in circulation greater than is needed for the wants of trade and commerce. He advises a reduction of the volume, or that this currency take the place of coin in the Pacific States. Another course is to wait until the commercial wants of the country grow to the point of needing the present amount of currency. The point in the Secretary's suggestions which will receive most commendation is, that he advises the earliest return to specie payments, and the consequent restoration of the national credit to par.

The Secretary's explanation and special pleading concerning the extraordinary operations with the Syndicate will not satisfy the country. Official disregard of law cannot be justified by saying that no harm came of it. The evil of such a proceeding cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. The law expressly prohibited the Secretary from increasing the bonded debt; he increased it $130,000,000 for three months, paying interest on the increase at the rate of 5 per cent. It is no justification of such an act to say that, had the money been paid over to the United States, it would have remained in the government depositories idle and unproductive. Had the money been paid, the Secretary could have found means to use it. As the fact was, the Syndicate received on the $130,000,000 6 per cent on the bonds surrendered, and 5 per cent on the bonds received in exchange. This fact cannot be suppressed, nor its illegality covered up in fulsome congratulations that the country has accomplished such a wonderful job as that. Even admitting that the loss of money was but the comparatively insignificant sum of 5 per cent for three months on one hundred and thirty millions of dollars, the precedent is the most dangerous usurpation ever practised or attempted under our government. If the Secretary could increase the debt $130,000,000, by duplicating the outstanding interest-bearing bonds to that sum, why not to $500,000,000, or to any other sum? And if he could pay interest on these duplicate bonds for three months, why not for three years? Once admit that the Secretary of the Treasury may disregard the prohibitions of law, and issue bonds in duplicate, both bearing interest, even for one day, and what is to restrain him, either as to the amount of the over-issue, or the length of time for which he may pay double interest? From this act it is but one step further to sell bonds in duplicate without any limitation of interest. Robert Schuyler, who was the first to make an over-issue of bonds, would probably have resorted to the expedient of the Secretary of the Treasury had he thought of it. He, it is true, acted corruptly, while the Secretary shared none of the profits of the transaction; but the usurpation of authority and violation of law are alike in both cases. Congress owes it to the country to declare that this act of the Secretary of the Treasury shall not pass into a precedent,—to be followed by other Secretaries, even less scrupulous, acting in collusion with combinations of brokers and gamblers in the national credit.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

The Committee of Ways and Means of the Forty-second Congress consists of:

Messrs. Dawes, of Massachusetts; Maynard, of Tennessee; Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Brooks, of New York; Burchard, of Illinois; Finckelburg, of Missouri; Roberts, of New York; Kerr, of Indiana; Beck, of Kentucky.

Three of these are Protectionists (Maynard, Kelley, and Roberts); three are Revenue Reform Republicans (Dawes, Burchard, and Finckelnburg); and three are Democrats (Brooks, Kerr, and Beck). The committee, as a whole, is a strong one, and is fairly representative of the House. Of the Republican members of the body, rather more than one-half voted for the bills repealing the duties on coal and salt at the last session, Mr. Dawes being of the number. The Democrats constitute about one-third of the House, and the Protectionists, of the Kelley and Maynard school, make up the remainder. The complexion of the committee is not only representative of the House, but of the country also. The Speaker has recognized, even more fully than the Secretary of the Treasury, that the people demand relief from the grinding taxation imposed upon them during the past ten years for the benefit of special classes and special branches of business.

The principal changes made in the committee from that of last year are the substitution of Mr. Dawes for Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts; Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, for Mr. Blair, of Michigan; Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, for Mr. Marshall, of Illinois; and Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, for Mr. Niblack, of Indiana. Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, and Mr. Allison, of Iowa, members of the committee in the last House, are not members of the present Congress.

It is stated that Mr. Dawes is not particularly well pleased with his promotion to the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means. Probably he finds himself representing a large number of little woollen mills whose views on the tariff question are not altogether in harmony with his own. There are many odious features of the tariff, however, by repealing which he can serve them and the country, and do no violence to his own convictions. For instance, he can repeal the Wool Tariff bill of 1867, for which he voted under duress and with the greatest reluctance, as he indicated at the time. Let him understand that there is no considerable number of men in the West who care a button about the tariff on wool; that, of those who combined in 1866 to procure its enactment, the larger number have since slaughtered their sheep for the pelts and tallow; and that the remainder are a mere handful, who make up in noise and impudence what they lack in numerical strength. Neither Mr. Dawes nor any other member will incur any risk in voting to repeal that iniquitous and graceless measure, which has been fraught with nothing but evil from the day of its passage to the present time.

THE PRESIDENT ON AMNESTY.

The President's Annual Message will be received with general satisfaction by the public, for this reason, if for no other: that it denotes marked progress in the mind of the Executive on several of the most important subjects pertaining to our national affairs. The President's recommendations on the subject of Civil Service Reform, for example, contrast very favorably with his policy in this regard hitherto, as manifested in his tacit acceptance of the established false theories and practices by which offices have of late been served out as rations by party leaders to their supporters. Upon the subject of the tariff, also, we find the President advanced to a point whence he seems able to discern, though as yet but faintly, the outlines of the principles of Revenue Reform. To these more forward positions the Executive has evidently been urged by the pressure of popular opinion, as enunciated through the press, through public meetings, and such other channels as a Chief Magistrate will always watch well, if he be solicitous only for the popular welfare, and willing to take the people's own opinion as to what constitutes the people's good. Such a willingness General Grant avowed in his earliest communications with the people, after being named for the Presidency; and this message seems, in most respects, to make good that avowal.

In no respect is the progress of the President toward the grand alignment of public opinion more noticeable than in his recommendations concerning the policy of the government toward the Southern States. The President seems now first to have become awake to the fact that several "years have elapsed since the last hostile gun was fired between the armies" of the two sections of the Union, and that, in view of this fact, "it may well be considered whether it is not now time that the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment should not be removed." The President continues, in words worthy of all commendation:

> When the purity of the ballot is secure, majorities are sure to reflect the honest opinion of the majority. I do not see the advantage or propriety of excluding men from office because they once took an oath to support the Constitution, of standing and character sufficient to be elected to positions requiring them to take a similar oath, support it subsequently, and admitting the eligibility of these entertaining precisely the same views as the latter but standing in their second term. It may be said that the former violated an oath, while the latter did not. The latter did not have the power to do so. If they had taken this oath, it cannot be doubted that they have broken it, as did the former class.

For Jeff Davis and a few others of the most notorious rebels the President provides by the remark that, "if there are any grand criminals distinguished above all others for the part they took in opposition to the government, they might, in the judgment of Congress, be excluded from such an amnesty;" but we may expect soon to see the President admitting that even this reservation is unnecessary, since Davis himself has already become so unpopular in the South that he would scarcely be returned to Congress from any district in the whole section; while if he, or any of his most notorious confederates, should be sent thither, their very presence would tell much more severely against the disloyal cause which they are supposed to represent than their enforced absence now does. There is no reason now, nor has there been for many months, in disfranchising fourteen thousand of the best citizens of the South simply because, as the President says, "they were, before the rebellion, of standing and character sufficient" to be occupying places of trust. Nor can the President, or Senator Morton, or Senator Conkling, or the other statesmen who have been identified with the proscriptive legislation and military administration of the past two or three years, deny that the laws of Congress, as they have stood and been administered, have been ample justification for all the discontent which has prevailed among the influential classes in the South, letting alone the act of violence, for which that class is scarcely to be held responsible. "It will," as General Grant observes, "be a happy condition of the country when the old citizens of these States will take an interest in public affairs, promulgate their ideas honestly entertained, vote for men representing their views, and permit the same freedom of expression and ballot in those entertaining different political convictions." And we can assure our worthy Chief Magistrate that the country is heartily glad to hear him say this.

The error of the proscriptive policy was every whit as apparent a year ago as it is now to those who analyzed it closely. It was pointed out by nearly all the candid public journals—Republican as well as of other politics—and embodied in the platforms of the Republican conventions. (*Vide*, for example, the resolutions of the Illinois Republican Convention of last summer.) Probably it is in deference to these general and authoritative expressions of patriotic public opinion that the President has advanced to his present commendable position on the subject of amnesty; possibly it is, as some assert, with a military strategist's cunning, to head off the very threatening movement for amnesty with which Senator Schurz and other Republicans, despairing of Presidential aid, had become identified. At all events, the head of the government should be congratulated on the important step he has taken. We trust that the official suggestions which we have quoted will be promptly carried out by Congress. We shall expect, also, to see those supererogatory appendages at the White House, and ministers at the altar of the office-dispensing power, Messrs. Morton, Conkling, and Chandler, become at once as obsequious in their devotion to the policy of peace and amnesty as they were, eight months ago, to the policy of proscription and violence.

THE BUILDING QUESTION.

As our city must be rebuilt, every suggestion based upon the experience of the past that can contribute to its stability should receive due consideration from architects, builders, and the city authorities. It is well known that fires rarely occur in Paris, and when they do happen they seldom do much damage. The reason for this immunity from great loss must be sought for in the vigilance exercised by the public authorities while buildings are in process of construction. When any one has decided to build, he goes to his architect for plans and specifications. These must be submitted to the proper department of the government, where the location of every line, the thickness of the walls, the material to be used, and everything about the proposed building are carefully examined. All changes that can contribute to the safety and stability of it are peremptorily ordered, and, while the work goes on, the government officers inspect it, in order that no variation from the most approved principles of construction shall be made. If, after all these precautions, any cheating is discovered, the builder is liable to the owner in an action of damages. Partitions as well as outer walls are all made of stone or brick, and the roofs are covered with tiles or other non-combustible materials. Hence, about all there is that can burn about a residence are the furniture, doors, floors, and windows; and hence, with an efficient fire department, a very large fire in Paris is well-nigh impossible. Even with the free use of petroleum, the Communists made very little headway in burning the city.

When a fire does occur, the occupant of the house or building in which it begins must be able to show clearly how it originated, if he would escape the penalties of arson. The fire itself is *prima facie* evidence that he caused or allowed it. Not only is he held responsible to his landlord for all damages in case of fire, but the law makes him liable for damages to property on either side of him. Hence a tenant insures not only the house in which he lives, but the house on each side of him. This is not so great a burden as it might be supposed, for, with such care in the construction of buildings and such personal responsibility in regard to the origin of fires, the rates of insurance are merely nominal. A visitor will often be for months in Paris without hearing an alarm of fire, and the same is true of nearly all European cities.

That some general and more stringent laws in regard to the erection of buildings are imperatively demanded; the calamity of October 9 has abundantly proved. The public does not hesitate to remove a nuisance of any kind. How much more should a man be prohibited from erecting a building which it is morally certain will endanger the property of his neighborhood? It is, in fact, about impossible to construct a building so thoroughly fire-proof as to resist the heat produced by a general conflagration of a large number of wooden buildings surrounding it. In such case, the whole atmosphere becomes a furnace which nothing but a brick vault can resist. Until our people are willing to profit by the experience of the cities of the Old World, and especially by our own disasters, they cannot hope to have any real security for their property.

As to the marine hospitals, the Secretary of the Treasury has discovered that those of the style known as "pavilion hospitals" are much more conducive to the improvement of the health of patients than the immense buildings of brick and mortar which have been absorbing the funds of the Treasury hitherto; also that they are much cheaper. We trust that this last fact will not act as a drawback to their erection, and thus deprive any poor mariner of shelter and medicine which he would otherwise obtain. It is to be regretted, moreover, that the discovery of the superior adaptedness of the pavilion style had not been made before $400,000 had been invested by the government in a vast edifice in the town of Lake View, some six miles out of Chicago, where a Marine Hospital is about as serviceable to the seamen who pay their hospital taxes at this port as a breakwater would be at Union Park. The hospital has no means of land communication with Chicago, nor is it at present accessible by water. Its surgeons will, moreover, be unable to attend to the many cases of sudden need, as broken heads and limbs, which the sailors are constantly incurring. If it is possible to trade off the Marine Hospital of Chicago (so-called, though not one Chicagoan in a thousand ever saw it), at half its cost, for a female seminary, or something of that kind, the government will have enabled the firemen to have arrested the great fire.

6. These buildings, which are to serve as future barracks, should be fire-proof according to general system, and under rigid inspection, which should require metal or slate roofs; partitions of brick walls; brick or iron cornices; no projecting woodwork whatever; walls of a certain thickness; and, above all, iron shutters.

Now, who is to pay for all this? It certainly would entail much extra cost on the owners of the buildings.

First, the public, by the remission or great reduction of city taxes for a term of years.

Second, by the insurance companies taking risks on those buildings at rates below those generally charged.

It may be objected that this scheme involves governmental interference with private rights. True, but not greater interference than we now submit to in the fire laws of every city, which prescribe the kind of material, thickness of walls, etc., when we are building; and, after our houses are occupied, enforce stringent regulations by domiciliary inspection. I am, very truly, your obedient servant, THOMAS C. CLARKE.

Brick Arches for Fire-Proof Buildings.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In reply to the letter of "L. E. S.," of November 27, in which he stated that a No. 12 iron arch, corrugated, sustained upward of 400 tons, I will be willing to put up a 4-inch brick arch, and put on it 18 tons, he doing the same with his corrugated iron arch; then to have a fire kindled under each of them at the same time, and see which will stand the test for the longest.

Then, again, he says I have overestimated the cost of the iron arch, of 16 cents per square foot, saying 100 per cent. (I should judge by this he can put them in for nothing); and that the brick arches will cost nearly the same per cent more than my estimate. I am willing again to put in all the brick arches he can furnish me to do, at the price I named; that is, 12 to 15 cents per foot. Or I will furnish the beams, and put in the brick arches, with concrete complete, for 85 cents per square foot. It was not long before the fire that the engineer of the Asbestos Corrugated Iron Company charged parties, for putting in the beams and iron arches $2.50 to $3.50 per square foot. As for spreading the beams from four to six feet for using a saving of expense, this is not the case, for it will take the same amount of metal to carry the weight of the floor. Now, there is another objection to the iron arch, and that is, when the thin iron plates become heated by the fire they will fall from their position, with the concrete on them, and the whole case the beam to the best. This is not the case with the brick arch, for the heat of the fire cannot throw it down; but it protects the upright web of the beam, and keeps it in its position. J. B. COMSTOCK.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.

A Card from George Armour, Esq.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: My name appeared some days since in your paper, at the head of a committee to look after suspended insurance companies. It was put there without my knowledge or consent, and, as soon as seen by me, a note was sent in the course of business, I believe to say, before the receipt of communications relating to the committee's functions. To save the time of the writers, as well as my own, I desire to say, hereby, the same to-claim, that I am not one of the committee. Yours, GEORGE ARMOUR.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.

William B. Ogden, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have visited Chicago since the fire, and, like many others, cannot rest easy until I have promulgated my panacea against future conflagrations. These are my ideas:

1. Every building hereafter erected in the city is use-less against an extended conflagration.

2. The only way to confine a fire within narrow limits, and prevent its getting overpowering headway, is by the use of a system of vertical fire-proof walls.

3. Just as this safeguard is applied to a single large warehouse, so that one compartment can burn up with the hottest heat, and yet its forces be all *upward*, like the fire in a chimney,—so this system of vertical barriers can be applied to a city.

4. Select certain streets on the north, west, and south sides of the business centre of South Chicago, encircling it on all sides (but toward the lake), and wailing it in against fires from *without*, by building on those streets all the houses according to a thoroughly fire-proof system of external protection.

5. Divide the area so enclosed by cross-walls, composed of similar fire-proof buildings on certain streets. Then, if a fire came from without, it could be stopped at the first wall. If a fire broke out within, it could be confined to the section where it originated. A few more such solid walls as the Post Office would have enabled the firemen to have arrested the great fire.

6. These buildings, which are to serve as future barracks, should be fire-proof according to a general system, and under rigid inspection, which should require metal or slate roofs; partitions of brick walls; brick or iron cornices; no projecting woodwork whatever; walls of a certain thickness; and, above all, iron shutters.

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BOARD OF HEALTH.

Reduction of the Pay of the Contractor for Scavenger Work.

Mortality Report for the Past Week and the Month of November.

Alarming Increase of Small-Pox—An Essay on Vaccination.

Sanitary Condition of the Barracks—Nuisances Abated.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon. There were present the Hon. Samuel Hoard, Mr. Reynolds, Drs. Van Hollen and Rauch. Mr. Hoard presided.

SCAVENGER WORK.

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the subject of scavenger work, reported, recommending that, after the first day of January, 1871, there shall be made a reduction of 20 per cent on the compensation allowed Mr. Wright, the contractor, and that the contract be so modified or changed as that after that date the pay should be $64 per diem, in place of $65.

The report was adopted.

BILLS ALLOWED.

Bills amounting to $5,732 36 for the month were allowed and ordered paid.

MORTUARY.

Dr. Rauch, the Sanitary Superintendent, presented his usual weekly mortality report. It showed that the number of deaths for the week ending November 2, 1871, was 190, showing a decrease of 26 as compared with the number for the preceding week. There were 21 deaths of children under 1 year, and 7 over 60 years. There were 87 males and 49 females. The principal causes of death were as follows: Consumption, 16; convulsions, 9; croup, 5; scarlet fever, 18; typhoid fever, 17; congestion of the lungs, 5; pneumonia, 8; tabes mesenterica, 5. The mean daily thermometer during the week was 27 degrees.

The report continues as follows: Compared with the previous week, there was a decided

DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF DEATHS.

There were 2 more by consumption, 3 by croup, 7 by scarlet fever, 3 by heart disease, 3 by congestion of the lungs, and 4 by neuralgia, while there were 5 less by brain diseases, 9 by cholera infantum, 5 by convulsions, 5 by puerperal fever, 7 by typhoid fever, 3 by hydrocephalus, 3 by insanition, 3 by old age, 3 by peritonitis, and 3 by pneumonia.

The most marked feature of the mortality this week is the decrease of typhoid fever, and the increase of scarlet fever. There is also a decided diminution of the infantile diseases incident to summer. The mortality by small-pox is the same as last week. In other respects there is nothing unusual in the causes of death. For the same time in 1868 there were 93 deaths, under 5 years 49; in 1869 there were 105, under 5 years 69; in 1870 there were 96, under 5 years 56; and this year 106, under 5 years 51. The proportion of death is still greatly in excess of the population among foreigners, and the decrease this week is mainly among those above 20 years of age. Ward mortality shows nearly all the decreases, while there is no difference in the mortality of the hospitals.

SMALL-POX.

During the past week cases of small-pox were reported at No. 45 Cherry street, No. 22 Ruble street, No. 603 South Clark, No. 178 State, No. 49 Hurlbut, No. 140 Dayton, No. 774 South Halsted, No. 454 South Jefferson, No. 160 West Twelfth, No. 147 Larrabee, No. 50 Fourth, No. 199 First, No. 240 Division, No. 30 North Market, No. 587 West Lake, and No. 686 South Jefferson.

From the foregoing it will be seen that this loathsome disease is still spreading. For the first time there are cases reported on the South Side and a number in the suburbs, which are not reported. My attention has been called to a case of varioloid, where the father of the patient communicated the disease, he having had varioloid in so mild a form that he did not know that was the matter with him, until the disease developed itself in his child. An insane patient who was suffering from varioloid escaped from the small-pox hospital, and although every effort was made to capture him, it could not be effected, he having been tracked from one place to another in the vicinity, until he was finally lost sight of, and it is supposed he left the city. I also saw a case where the beneficial effect of vaccination was well marked in the case of a child, who had been infected by a patient in the same house, when the variolic disease was almost entirely overcome by the vaccination, it being so slight that it would not have been recognized if small-pox had not been in the same house.

VACCINATION.

I take pleasure in stating that the City Physician is re-vaccinating all the inmates of the Bridewell; the Illinois Central Railroad Company is also doing the same, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and I hope to be able to announce the same fact soon with regard to the other railroad companies. The only way in which the spread of this disease can be prevented is by general vaccination and re-vaccination. Many persons suppose that they are safe because they were vaccinated in their infancy. This is a mistake, as the many cases of varioloid show, and the fact that in 1865, in Boston, where properly performed, at least one in five will develop the true vaccine disease, while this writer, in my own experience, has taken but one in ten. It will, therefore, be seen that if persons wish to protect themselves they must be re-vaccinated, and particularly at this time, as there is, undoubtedly, a much greater tendency to this disease than usual. We have suffered less than any other city of the same size in the United States for the last five years from this disease, but, unless all assist the efforts of the Board, the same conditions will obtain here that are now found in other cities, particularly Philadelphia, where the prevalence and mortality of small-pox is fearful.

Too little attention is paid by medical men to vaccination. It is a matter of the utmost importance that they should keep track of the patient after the operation is performed, as in many instances it produces no effect, or is spurious, the patients supposing that it was all that was necessary, and indulging in the delusion that they are protected, thus endangering their lives and throwing discredit upon the efficacy of vaccination.

Cases daily occur where vaccination is refused, many because they were vaccinated in the old country," with the idea that it was better than if performed here; others from fear of pain from the virus. To the first objection I would say that small-pox has been prevalent in the different countries of Europe just in proportion to the number vaccinated and re-vaccinated, and that it has spread over the country by immigrants, and, to the second, that according to my own observation there is less danger from this source than being struck by lightning, and comparatively speaking none; and that I have never known a single case of the kind to be recorded, but on the contrary I almost daily see persons die because they were not vaccinated.

BARRACKS.

The sanitary condition of the barracks is in as good a state as could be expected. Much progress has been made during the past week in making them more comfortable. Three deaths occurred in the Cottage avenue branches. Every care possible is taken to prevent the spread of scarlet fever. The barrack hospitals are nearly completed, and in a short time will be ready for occupancy. No more cases of small-pox have been reported in them, and the vaccination and re-vaccination of the inmates is completed.

Suit has been brought against one party for tearing down a small-pox card, and I expect to be compelled to bring suit against others. It is absolutely necessary to punish parties with the utmost vigor of the law, for violation of ordinances pertaining to small-pox. Unless this is done our efforts to prevent the spread of the disease will be of no use. In many instances it is only the strong arm of authority that is appreciated, and brings the individual to a realizing sense of his duty.

The report was placed on file.

MONTHLY MORTALITY REPORT.

Dr. Rauch also read the following facts: The total number of deaths for the month of November was 474, showing a decrease of 74, as compared with that of October. Of these 115 were under 1 year, and 60 between 20 and 30 years. Two were over 90 years. There were 216 males and 226 females; 150 married, and 303 single; 6 colored, and 610 white. The principal causes of death were as follows: Accidents, 18; consumption, 39; convulsions, 20; scarlet fever, 43; typhoid fever, 75; old age, 16; pneumonia, 39; smallpox, 13; brain diseases, 12. There were four deaths at the barracks, and two suicides.

Dr. Rauch states that, compared with the preceding month, there was a decided improvement in the health of the city. He continues:

The most marked feature in the cause of death is the increase by typhoid fever, undoubtedly the direct result of overcrowding. In 1868 there were 349 deaths; in 1867, 196; in 1866, 233; in 1865, 189; in 1870, 222; and so far as this year has gone, 268. More deaths occurred during this month than any other known in the history of the city from this disease, the only month approaching it in October, 1866, when 51 are reported as dying from this cause, many of them having suffered from chilblers.

Small-pox next attracts attention, as the mortality by this disease has been greater than for the same time in four years. In 1868 there were 113 deaths from this cause; in 1864, 264; in 1865, 59; in 1866, 9; making a total of 464; while in 1867 there were from this cause 146; in 1869, 17; in 1870, 18; and this year, so far, 27, making a total of 228 for nearly five years. Up to this month the number of deaths by this disease were only 16 for this year. In the last six months, almost daily immigrants have been arriving here and reporting small-pox on the railroad, and by the exercise of the utmost vigilance by the board, its spread has been prevented, while in other cities it prevailed to a great extent. Since the fire, however, owing to the destruction of the small-pox hospital, the general disorganization of everything, the want of knowledge of cases, and the overcrowding of houses, this is to some extent preventive isolation, vaccination, and the rigid quarantine used by the board, the disease has increased upon us during this month, so that by the end of it there were 74 cases in the city. Although every effort has been made to prevent the spread of the disease possible, under the circumstances in which we are placed, it has made itself appreciably speaking great headway. There is probably no better instance on record of what can be done in the way of prevention than our experience before and after the fire. We are crippled, and, as the result, we have an increase.

The doctor adds that a careful analysis of the causes of death satisfies him that fully 70 per cent of them are either directly or indirectly the result of the fire. He is astonished that it has not been greater.

CONDEMNED FOOD.

Dr. Rauch, as acting Health Officer reported that he had, during the past month, condemned 21 quarters of beef, 4 hogs, and 4 halves. He had removed 485 loads of garbage and 1,746 loads of ashes; 179 horses; 34 cows, and 99 dogs and cats.

NUISANCES ABATED.

During the month ending December 2, 175 nuisances had been abated, while for the month of November 228 nuisances were similarly treated. The report was placed on file.

REPORTS OF SANITARY INSPECTORS

were received and read. Dr. Rauch stated that the board, in conjunction with the Relief and Aid Society, had vaccinated and revaccinated 9,000 persons.

A resolution of thanks was addressed to the retiring Mayor and Mr. Van Hollen, ex-members of the board.

Mr. Reynolds offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The office of President of this board has become vacant by the expiration of the term of office of the Hon. F. F. Heard; and

WHEREAS, The Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor-elect, is *ex-officio* a member of this board; therefore,

Resolved, That the Hon. Joseph Medill be, and hereby is, elected President of this board.

The resolution was adopted.

The board then adjourned.

REPORTS FROM THE COURTS.

Approval of a Lease—New Suits, Judgments, Real Estate, etc.

County Court.

APPROVAL OF LEASE.

In the matter of the estate of Addison R. Gilmore and others, minors, an order was entered confirming the lease, to John Wayte, of the east 1-3 of Out-lot 1, Lot 7, Block 22, Fractional Section 15 Addition. The lease runs to April 30, 1874, at a rental of $60 per month.

WILL ADMITTED TO RECORD.

The will of Randolph Stewart was admitted to record, and letters testamentary were issued to William B. Stewart on bond of $50,000.

ADMINISTRATION.

Crescentia Klein was appointed administratrix of the estate of Jacob Klein, on bond of $15,000.

John Berger was appointed administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Berger, on bond of $40,000.

Circuit Court.

NEW SUITS.

An action of debt was commenced by Henry Wundersy, use, etc., against James M. McClelland and Leonard Rothgerber, in which debt is laid at $1,000 and damages at $1,000.

—An action of debt was commenced by Currier Grover, use, etc., against the St. Louis Mutual Insurance Company, in which debt is laid at $4,000, and damages at $15,000.

TRESPASS.

An action of trespass was commenced by Theophilus Boler and Caroline Boler against William Lees, in which damages are laid at $5,000.

Superior Court.

WISH TO BE DIVORCED.

Virginia S. Ellis vs. Augustus M. Ellis. Bill for divorce on the ground of drunkenness. Married July 1, 1868.

—George Blaha vs. Anna Blaha. Bill for divorce on the ground of adultery. Married April 27, 1871.

JUDGMENT.

In the case of Alexander Moody against Max Schweizer a verdict was returned for $1,100.96, and judgment rendered.

NEW SUITS.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by the National Bank of Commerce against George A. Bigelow, in which damages are laid at $5,000.

REAL ESTATE.

A petition was filed by Rufus K. Delafield against John Bard and others for the partition of the west 1-2 of section 13, Township 39, north range 12, and the east 1-2 of the north west 1-4 of Section 18, Township 39, north range 13, and certain lands in Will County.

AN END OF FREE LICENSES.

No More Free Licenses or Permits—Opinion of the Corporation Counsel.

One of the necessary evils of the fire has been the relaxed condition of things in several departments of the city government, especially in that subdivision of the City Clerk's office which relates to licenses. Everybody (at least those who have to pay) are aware that the city collects a fee for permits to do business from nearly every small ware business. During the first condition of things following the fire, the office of City Clerk was mainly in the hat of the incumbent, as all his blanks, books, etc., went with the Council House. To remedy the loss, and consequent inconvenience, Mayor Mason was induced to assume the responsibility, and issued written permits for short periods. These permits were given only as make-shifts, and with the understanding that they were only to be the beginning of a full year's license, to be obtained as soon as the opportunity was offered—that is, each applicant promised to comply with the law as soon as he could, and pay for the back time.

This method of doing business, which was instituted only as a charity, soon degenerated into an abuse, and the rush for "free licenses" was immense. Of course, most of the applicants had not the slightest intention of getting out a license at all, unless compelled to do so, or even paying for the back time.

Mayor Medill found the usual rush for free permits on hand yesterday, and was not specially cheered by it. Not feeling at all certain as to the legality of the proceeding, he applied to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion as to the law in the case, and received the following reply:

Hon. Joseph Medill:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your request for my opinion as to your power to issue free licenses for beams or rafters, pedlers, peddlers, runners, junk dealers, intelligence offices, shows, etc., I reply that, by the charter, there is no power vested in the Mayor to issue a free license. He can issue licenses for other business or calling for which a license is required. Applicants should be required to pay the City Clerk, to obtain a license, by paying the regular fee; or, if they deserve a free license, to the Common Council—the only authority that can issue a license. No such power exists anywhere at this time.

Respectfully, M. F. TULEY,
Corporation Counsel.

It is to be hoped that the announcement of the fact of the *illegality* of the proceeding will be sufficient to deter any further applications; if not, it may be said that Mayor Medill does not feel disposed to grant no more free licenses, considering that the emergency which called for their former issue has ceased, and that, in any event, he has no legal authority to do it.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record on Tuesday, December 5.

CITY PROPERTY.

Sangamon st, 45 ft s of Tyler st, s f, 23x125 ft, also South Park av, between Gano and Ray sts, w f, 32x135 ft, dated Sept. 28; consideration, $15,000.

Lot 15, in Freeman's et al Subdivision of Lots 14 to 17 in Block 16, in Rockwell's Addition, dated August 30; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 7 of Lots 3 and 4, in Block 26, School Section Addition, being house and lot No. 107 Jefferson st, near Monroe, dated Nov. 15; consideration, $6,000.

Lots 9 and 10, in A. P. Dowes & Co.'s Subdivision of w 1-2 n w 1-4, Sec. 15, 39, 14; consideration, $2,400.

West Washington st, between Robey and Lincoln sts, w f, 213 1/3 ft, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $8,000.

The Fire Ordinance.

FIVE BLOCKS WEST OF WESTERN AVENUE, }
CHICAGO, Dec. 4. }

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will you allow me to reply, through your columns, to the letter of George H. Reid, in this morning's TRIBUNE? First, he says that a fire ordinance for the future, "so rigid and extreme as THE TRIBUNE has advocated, is not advisable at present, except in the centre of the city, as it would seriously cripple thousands. The change is too great, too sudden, too sweeping, and too soon after so many have been made homeless." Now, Mr. Editor, the folly of this reasoning becomes very apparent when we consider it was the centre of the city—such as has just passed over the city, and, all because that, outside "the centre of the city," such places as the DeKoven street district, were followed! Mr. Editor, I think every property-owner will agree with me that the fire limits should be the extreme limits of the city. Just for one moment think what would have been the result to-day in Chicago had the fire of DeKoven street changed, its base to, and been kindled on, the West Side at any point on Fulton, Lake, or Madison street, five or even six blocks west of Western avenue, why, my dear Mr. Hess, we would not to-day have a shelter in Chicago, dating its existence further back than the 8th or 9th of October, 1871. Now, may tell us why the people should again be placed in the same dangerous position, by allowing straw sheds built adjoining the shanties where live the persons whose only use seems to be that of endangering the safety of the whole city, and the lives of those miserable plague-spots on the West Side; west of Western avenue, and standing on the cross streets running north from Madison street, a fire in any one of which would endanger the whole West Side. Perhaps the most dangerous of them all is at 1064 Fulton street, at the corner of California avenue, where the family actually live in and have a fire in one end of the straw shed. When will our city authorities learn that preventive is better than cure?

Yours respectfully, THOMAS JONES.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

There will be a meeting of Van Rensselaer Grand Lodge Perfection A. & A. Scottish Masons, on THURSDAY evening, Dec. 7, at 7½ o'clock, sharp, at the hall of Home Lodge, corner of Twenty third-st. and Prairie-av. A full attendance is earnestly desired, as business of importance will be presented. By order of the T. P. G. M. J. S. SLICHTER, Grand Secretary.

Masonic.

Companions of Union Park Chapter, R. A. M., are hereby notified to meet at their hall, 57 and 59 West Lake-st., Thursday evening, Dec. 7, for the installation of Chapter and Installation of Officers. Companion R. A. M.'s fraternally invited.

GEO. F. LETZ, H. P.

Masonic.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, F. & A. M.—Regular communication this Wednesday evening, at Owsley's Hall, corner Robey and West Madison-sts. All members are requested to be present. By order of the W. M.

C. H. CRANE, Secretary.

Masonic.

The annual communication of Keystone Lodge No. 626, A. F. and A. M., will be held on to-morrow (Wednesday) evening at 730 Milwaukee-st., at 7½ o'clock sharp, for election of officers and other important business. Every member of the lodge is requested to be present. Visitors fraternally invited. By order of W. M.

E. BONAYNE, Secretary pro tem.

Chicago, Dec 4, 1871.

Masonic.

Mizpa Lodge No. 410, A. F. and A. M.

The members of this and all the sister lodges of this order are cordially requested to meet on Wednesday evening, Dec. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the lodge room, 57 West Lake-st., to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, H. Bible. The funeral services will take place from his late residence, No. 282 North Halsted-st., at 1 o'clock p. m., on Wednesday.

A. KOLITZ, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

Members of Keystone Lodge, No. 21, are hereby notified that the regular meeting of the Lodge will be held Wednesday evening, in Park Dearborn Hall, corner of Halsted and Madison-sts. Business of importance is now before the Lodge.

H. KELLOGG, A. G. sec'y.

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...ng---Widths, 10,
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...he place of all other material. ... those who have fairly used ... Tin in both the QUALITY of ... SEAMS ARE ABSOLUTELY ... re length, is PERFECTLY ... covered with it last year, and ... particularly adapted, not only ... ing of depots, store houses, ... g of walls, with a view of ... g it will never go back to the ... orted to order.
...IRE-PROOF.
INSURANCE.
Fire Insurance.
IMPERIAL
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GOLD.
... the only English Insurance ... represented in Chicago whose ... s exclusively Fire Insurance ... y-owners will consult their best ... y protecting themselves with ... the IMPERIAL.
...IS & REQUA,
AGENTS,
..., No. 43 South Canal-st.,
...505 Michigan-av.
...fic Insurance Co.,
HARDWARE.
CHICAGO.
...NNATI. NEW YORK.
...WAYNE & SON,
...North Canal-st.,
... BUILDERS', CABINET, and ... HARDWARE, UPHOL... ... GOODS, and UNDERTAK... ...IMMINGS.
CARD.
...ection with the above, Mr. Geo. ... formerly of Tyler & Bliss and ... & Bliss, would be pleased to see ... r customers and friends.
MEDICAL.
...G. C. SOMERS,
... corner State and Madison-sts., ... sure it, announcing to his many ... d patrons that his
... and Electrical Institute,
... is again in full running order, ... COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT ... fire. ...
...WEST WASHINGTON-ST.,
PARTNERSHIP NOTICES.
...CE--COPARTNERSHIP.
...ndersigned have this day ... emselves together under the ... name of Wm. Young & Co., for ... one of a general commission ...
WM. YOUNG.
ALEX. McD. YOUNG.
RANSOM W. DUNHAM.
..., Dec. 2, 1871.
DISSOLUTION NOTICES.
DISSOLUTION.
... of Marston and Peck Bros. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. ...
THOS. MARSTON, JR.
WALTER L. PECK.
CLARENCE I. PECK.
Dec. 1, 1871.
DISSOLUTION.
... Warner & Felix is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. ...
Dec. 1, 1871.
PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
...
Dec. 1, 1871.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
...
DISSOLUTION.
... of Brookmann & Deschauer ... by mutual consent. ...
A. BROOKMANN.
S. A. DESCHAUER.
Oct. 15, 1871.
DISSOLUTION.
...

THE CURRENCY.

Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Extension of the National Banking System.

Taxes Paid by the Banks—The Gold Note Banks—Specie Payments.

The annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency, of which we print the following comprehensive synopsis, presents much interesting information in regard to the extension and increased popularity of the National Banking system, and shows that the apprehensions expressed a year ago by many in regard to inflation from the increase of bank circulation under the act of July, 1870, were entirely groundless.

Since the last annual report, 158 National Banks have been organized, making the total number 1,... Of this number, ten banks, with an aggregate capital of $1,...,000, were organized for the surrender and transfer of circulation ... as by existing National banks, and did not increase the aggregate of circulation.

One hundred and forty-five banks have been organized during the year under the act approved July 12, 1870, providing for the issue of fifty-four millions of additional National Bank circulation. These banks were distributed in the following States, viz.: Alabama, 3; California (gold), 1; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 16; Indiana, 6; Kansas, 6; Kentucky, ...; Missouri, 11; Minnesota, ...; Nebraska, 3; North Carolina, 3; ...; Ohio, 2; South Carolina, 4; Tennessee, 1; Virginia, 5; West Virginia, ... Territory, 1; Wisconsin, 6.

The amount of currency issued under the act from ... to October 1, 1871, is $22,...; the amount of which has been furnished to new banks, and the remainder to existing banks which had not received their full quota, or which had increased their capital to meet the demands of business.

The banks of the Southern States since the passage of the act have been such as to preclude the idea of their taking any considerable part of the circulation provided, and a considerable number of banks organized in the ... This last made it possible, after the close of the year specified in Section ... of the act of July 12, 1870, to organize additional banks in the Western States, and accordingly all of the really meritorious applications from these States were granted. The Comptroller estimates that the Western and Southern States can be fully supplied and ... from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 for the ... when they are in condition to ...

... a disposition has been manifested ... the National Banking system ... while but two new banks have ... there, three of the old ones have ... as National Banks, and it is ... that several others are contemplating a change. One obstacle in the way of ... is the limitation fixed by the act to ... circulation that can be furnished ... to-wit, $500,000. Quite a number of Orleans State banks employ a ... amount of capital, and could ... employ a much larger circulation. ... Comptroller suggests the propriety of ... restriction in certain cases. ... fact that in some of the States a ... National Banks manifests itself in ... excessive local taxation, and says: ... tax paid to the United States is ... the capital of the banks, and it is ... that the equivalent of this tax ought ... for the States in which the banks ...

... the gold note circulation, the ... which caused so much discussion ... and has thus far had a very ... effect, he says:

... report but one bank has been established on a gold basis—the First National Bank of San Francisco—with a capital of ... It is flattering as to induce the organization of a similar character, though, ... the obstacles and the opposition which ... holds its own, and is gradually gaining public confidence.

... with which the Pacific States adhere to a specie currency is quite remarkable. Whether ... praiseworthy, is another thing. It ... that these States derive any substantial advantage from the course they have pursued ... the country ... to be manifest that the United States ... at all benefited by it. The absence of paper currency in California and the ... producing States for their present ... would probably set free for use ... and the whole country some ... millions of gold, and with the same ... these communities with a more ... active, and accommodating circulation.

... that provision be made for the ... of National Banks in California ... Pacific States upon a legal tender ... the law be so modified as to enable them to ... successfully with other banking ... present doing business in those ...

... the Comptroller's report is devoted to the following consideration of the subject of

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The question of the means by which specie payments may be resumed have for some time been the subject of much anxious consideration and of earnest public discussion. The ... of general and pervading interest, ... connected with the public welfare, and ... of public importance, has ... every variety of opinion. Writers ... study of this and kindred ... of political economy, with few exceptions, ... when in time of suspension of ... there has been a very considerable ... paper money, there must be a corresponding decrease before specie payments can be resumed.

... the paper currency to be redundant, ... of the normal demands of trade, the ... be retired in order to bring the currency ... to a specie standard. This redundancy ... attributed to the currency of the United States ... a majority of those who have written ... upon the subject since the year 1864, such ... has been "contraction." ...

... was their view of the case at one ... in 1866, Congress, in obedience to what ... a sound and correct principle of ... provided by law for a gradual ... cancellation of United States ... to the extent of four millions a ... owing to the funding operations of the Treasury, this process ... was not carried into effect until the latter ... 1867, when the process of contraction ... Just at this time, also, ... stringency in the money market, ... severity as contraction went ... stringency seemed to be ... contraction, though it is now ... causes conspired to aid in producing ... The hard times, however, ... attributed to the depletion of the ... by the actual withdrawal of ten ... of currency in six months, and its continuance at the rate of four millions per month ...

... had all the force of conviction in ... and found its appropriate expression ... act of Congress, which became a ... prohibiting any further ... of the currency, and so the matter now ... superabundance of currency, ... be retired before a specie basis can ... the first step toward specie payment ... the repeal of the act of February, ... sentiment will not permit or sanction ... by Congress, it will be because ... not wish for resumption at the expense ... If this is the only road to ... it remains closed by the ... people.

... to the demand for specie ... all hazards, and without regard to ... the doctrine of a currency ... divorced from a specie basis. ... with some degree of plausibility, ... of paper money into coin ... been an unsound element ... it has never been practicable ... Under any system of ... credit forms a part, convertibility ... more than a name, satisfactory ... as the times are easy and confidence ... but exceedingly dangerous and ... when the money market is deranged, ... taken the place of confidence, ... of paper is seldom demanded ... amounts until credit ... and everything is looked ... Then, the demand is not ... per cent which the banks ... reserve. Loss of confidence, and ... provision for payment is on ... pressure, panics, suspensions, ... disasters incident to such a ... It is a maxim in military science ... of fortifications is just as strong ... place in it, and no stronger. So, in ... system is never safe that is vulnerable ... or under any circumstances, ... weak places in all theories or systems ... convertible currency of which credit ... element.

... convertibility can be secured only ... the specie and for each dollar ... paper promise to ... in demand. In this case the ... only the title to the thing, ... should not be more titles than there ... dollars than there are specie dollars. ... has been ridden to ... all attempts to ... bankers and financiers ... things as progress and ... in banking and currency. ... to be regarded as ... favorable to the convertibility ... any time of real need ... and the bank has ... the history of the ... a series of suspensions ... conversion was ...

... is of far greater importance ... convertibility, and the ... credit is of far more ... the instant ... Credit is the great ... Notwithstanding ... subjected, it has ... The property of the ... Currency based on actual ... opportunity ... Heterogeneous ... proved, yet ... has entered ... has proved an ... We have ... been at ... exempt ... herein expressed, ... currency system, ... the best and safest ... that the present ... gradually reduced in the ... the past, until it ... upon bank paper ... be required ... merely nominal ... convertibility

by redemption," which is the generally accepted idea, and convertibility by exchange, which is their idea. This, they affirm, would bring all the benefits of the resumption, without any of its attendant dangers. The plan involves the recognition of bullion dealers, who shall be entitled to regular and legitimate commissions, premiums, or profits. The assent of the public to this proposition relieves the banks and the government from the necessity and the burden of furnishing coin for nothing. Trade would soon adapt itself to this basis, would calculate and allow these premiums or commissions, and would take out of our system a dangerous, unnecessary, and delusive element.

A theory, which has found much favor in the last few years, is embodied in the proposition that "the currency should be maintained at its present volume until the industrial and commercial interests of the country shall recover from the effects of the war, and until the natural growth in population and wealth, the revival of enterprise, the increased facilities of trade, and the expansion of our borders, shall create a legitimate use for the whole amount of currency now outstanding." Just how long this will take has not been stated, and probably is not susceptible of demonstration; but the idea is a plausible one, and commends itself to popular favor, as affording an easy and gradual transition to specie payments without any of the inconveniences and hardships associated in the public mind with contraction.

The fundamental idea underlying this theory is that the conditions necessary to growth exist already. It presupposes that the country may prosper; that trade, industry, and enterprise may flourish; that labor may have a bountiful reward; that individuals and communities may grow rich and increase in wealth and substance, notwithstanding a superabundant, irredeemable, depreciated currency. If this assumption is correct, it is hardly necessary to look forward to the time when natural growth shall absorb the surplus currency, and specie payments shall come in course of nature.

If the currency, in the present condition, is so far conducive to prosperity as to make it probable that, at no distant day, the country will actually need all the paper currency now in circulation, the inference would go far toward destroying the force of the usual arguments in favor of early resumption, as it would establish the fact that specie payments are not essential to the growth and prosperity of the country. If the assumption is not correct, the whole proposition fails; for without growth and increase in resources and trade, the currency would forever remain in excess.

Granting, however, that the business of the country is likely to attain such dimensions as to require the entire present volume of currency for its accommodation, there is another aspect of the case to be considered. When the point is reached at which the currency ceases to be redundant, the supposition is that it will rapidly appreciate to par with gold, and that gold will then resume its functions as currency. When this takes place, one of two things is likely to occur: There must be a very considerable inflation, in consequence of the addition of gold and silver to the currency, or there must be a reduction in the volume of paper money. In other words, if there shall not be inflation, there must be contraction; but it will be contraction as a consequence, not as a cause; contraction brought about by natural and self-acting causes, not by act of Congress, nor by the exercise of arbitrary power in any quarter. This would be a legitimate result, and, if it should take place, would not be liable to the same objections that are urged against contraction now.

But whether the coin shall be added to the paper, and so swell the volume of currency and produce inflation, or whether a proportion of the paper shall be retired, as the coin comes forth to take its place as a constituent part of the currency, the probabilities seem to be that, with a wise administration of the finances, paper and specie will gradually and surely, though, perhaps, slowly, approximate to an equality in value.

If it were possible, in considering the practicability of resumption, to distinguish between circulation and deposits, making the former payable in specie, while the latter should be payable in kind, much of the difficulty and danger attendant on a return to specie payments would be removed.

Although the legal obligation to pay coin or lawful money for deposits, in the absence of any stipulation on the subject, is not disputed, yet it is probable that the banks, by concerted action, would have no difficulty in arranging with their customers to receive for their deposits the same kind of money deposited. This understanding is quite general between the banks and their customers, outside of two or three of the large Eastern cities. If the banks in those cities would agree to settle their balances, through their Clearing Houses, in current funds, much of the difficulty of making deposits likewise payable in current funds would be obviated. Ordinarily those very banks pay all deposits in miscellaneous funds, and the obligation to pay specie or lawful money only recurs to plague them when they are least able to meet the demand.

It would be practicable to place the currency on a specie basis long before it would be possible to place the entire liabilities of the banks on a similar footing. In New York, provision could easily be made for thirty-four millions of bank notes; but, according to established usage there, specie payments would involve provision for over $200,000,000 deposits. It is this practice which renders the finances of the country so unsteady and unreliable, to wit: the false principles which underlie the financial management of the great centres of money and trade.

If New York cannot maintain specie payments according to her own standard, they cannot be maintained successfully elsewhere for any length of time under any circumstances, and hence it is a matter of vital importance to the country at large to scrutinize carefully, not only the grounds upon which this assumed obligation is based, but also the ability of the parties to carry it into practical effect. During the last five years there have been no apprehensions in any quarter of a currency panic. That element of disaster has happily been wanting in the disturbances which have characterized the money market from time to time; and yet it is an admitted fact that we have more than once been upon the verge of a panic which threatened the most disastrous consequences. There have been not less than three occasions during the last five years in which, if the New York banks had been paying specie, according to their interpretation of specie payments, they would have been obliged to suspend from inability to pay, not their circulating notes, but their deposits; and this at a time when specie payments, if they had prevailed throughout the country, could have been maintained at every other point, as far as the currency was concerned.

To the people the establishment of the currency on a sound and solvent basis is the one important thing. It makes but little difference to them whether depositors in the large cities are entitled to receive specie for deposits made in currency. This is not a vital point in public estimation, and it may safely be left to private contract, as many other equally important questions are. The inquiry recurs, then, conceding the desirability of resuming specie payments, must all efforts in that direction be retarded and imperiled by the undertaking of a few banks, few in number, but powerful by virtue of their central position, to place deposits upon the same basis? If any substantial interest were sacrificed, or any valuable principle violated, by the abandonment of this dogma, there might be some reason for taking the risk; but if deposits could be made payable in kind, that is, in current funds, *lawful money*, or gold, as the case might be, the depositor could have no just ground of complaint, while one great obstacle to the resumption and maintenance of specie payments would be removed.

In the solution of these questions lies one of the most important problems of the day; but, in view of the various theories advanced, it seems probable that the true solution will come only with time.

The doctrine of contraction as the means to an end for the purpose of hastening a return to specie payments, has been condemned by the people. It has been tried and rejected, and may be considered as abandoned.

The proposition to wait until the business of the country shall expand so as to require the whole volume of paper money in circulation, involves no immediate action, meets the views of the public more fully than any other plan, and is probably safer than any scheme which requires legislative interference.

It is also very evident that the undertaking, heretofore considered, to place the entire currency debt of the country on a specie basis, by the payment of deposits in coin, would be an unwise and mischievous thing, a vain and futile attempt, which would lead to panics and failures in the future as in the past. If specie payments are to be resumed, let the effort be concentrated upon the currency, and leave deposits and all other currency debts to be adjusted by private contract. As the first step in this direction, the associated banks in all cities should be required to settle balances, through their clearing-houses in current funds.

The discrediting of National Bank currency, which is the consequence of their present regulations in this respect, is unwise and injurious, and creates a distinction between bank currency and lawful money which is unwise and which ought not to exist.

It would be a wise measure to provide for the extension of the National Banking system wherever capital and trade may invite, withdrawing, if it should seem desirable, United States notes, as fast as bank notes are issued.

A well-managed National Bank, with a *bona fide* paid-up capital, is not a dangerous institution in any community. A deliberate, legitimate investment of capital in banking by men who, in a majority of cases, have had the sagacity, the enterprise, and the prudence to make their own money, men who are usually the most reliable members of society, can hardly be considered unwise, certainly not injurious to the interests of the people in whose midst it is made.

A National Bank affords a safe place for the deposit of all the little hoards and savings which otherwise would be unemployed. It aggregates these into a fund which becomes useful and powerful in stimulating trade and enterprise.

There is reason to believe that the National Banks, organized during the last year in places previously without banking facilities, have had no little instrumentality in helping to bear the strain that comes with every autumn. They have paid out in their several localities the currency furnished to them, while they have called out and utilized for the public good large sums of money previously distributed among and held by the people in small amounts; and in this they have contributed to the annual supply of money required in the West, and which otherwise would have been drawn from the Eastern cities.

I therefore do not hesitate to recommend that provision be made for the organization of National Banks wherever they may be needed.

If, with each million of bank notes issued, a million of legal tenders is withdrawn, the time will come when the circulation to be redeemed will be so much larger in proportion than the funds for its redemption that the latter must appreciate in value, while the enhanced cost of redemption will be a wholesome check upon bank issues.

If free banking is made practicable on the basis suggested, any further increase or inflation of the currency will be rendered impossible, and every hundred thousand dollars of bank notes so issued will have a tendency to accelerate the resumption of specie payments, while, at the same time, it will make the process gradual, and throw the responsibility and the burden upon the banks and the capital of the country, where they legitimately belong. These are the agencies that can tell with unerring certainty when and how to act, and the precise moment when it will be safe and wise to re-establish the business and finances of the country on a specie basis.

—There was a queer row in Boston the other day over a dead body; and a bill in equity to get possession of a corpse is a novelty in legislation. One Dr. Kelly died. His sister and sole heir sent her son from New York to bring what was left of the Doctor—his property to the city, and his bones to Greenwood Cemetery; but, meanwhile, the housekeeper of the defunct physician had bestowed the relics in Boston. She claimed that the estate of the deceased would be diminished by the great expense of the removal, and that her chances of being paid what the Doctor owed her would be proportionately lessened. Moreover, to be buried in Massachusetts was the very last wish expressed by the Doctor with his dying breath. Gray, J., looking at the matter from a legal and not a sentimental point of view, decided that the remains were the personal property of the nearest of kin, and that they might entomb them where they pleased.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 5.

In the money market the situation remains the same as has been noted from day to day for the past three weeks. The country banks have now drawn down their deposits here quite low, their funds now being required to assist the marketing of hogs and cattle. Notwithstanding this, the deposits of the banks here are probably larger than they have ever been, showing that the increase of funds in bank is due entirely to the increase of balances to the credit of city accounts.

There were but few transactions between banks to-day in sales of exchange. The supply of New York bills is large, but the demand at the counters of the banks are also large, and sustains the price.

Movements of currency are very light for this season of the year. The amount sent into the country from day to day is smaller than would naturally be expected during the movement of so heavy a hog crop.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean furnish the following quotations for buying and selling government bonds and local stocks in this market this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	117 3-4	117 6-8
5-20s of '62	110 3-4	111
5-20s of '62 (called)	110 1-4	
5-20s of '64	110 3-4	[illegible]
5-20s of '65	110 3-4	[illegible]
5-20s of '65, January and July	113 3-4	[illegible]
5-20s of '67, January and July	114 3-4	[illegible]
5-20s of '68, January and July	114 1-2	[illegible]
10-40s	109 3-8	[illegible]
U. S. Currency 6s	113 3-4	[illegible]
U. S. 5 per cents, (new loans)	109 3-4	[illegible]
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100
Chicago City 7s		100
Cook County 7s		100
Gold and Gold Coupons	109 3-4	110 1-4
Land Warrants—160s	175	185
120s	132	142
Agricultural College Land Scrip		170—175

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 28th ult. refers at some length to an article which appeared in this column in relation to the failure of the Pacific Insurance Company of that city, and particularly to the intimation that the Insurance Commissioner of California was guilty of malfeasance "in aiding to deceive the public by endorsing the misrepresentation of the assets of the company" at the date of the last official reports. To this the *Bulletin* replies:

The facts are, that the time for the payment of the assessments has not yet come, and until it has, the company has failed to make good its capital, the Commissioner has no warrant for proceedings against it. If the assessments are not all paid, it will be because some of the stock is in the hands of persons who put all their means in it as an investment for income. The stock, like that of other moneyed corporations, was in the market for any purchaser, and was often bought by persons who could not be held responsible beyond the amount of their outlay. In this way the personal liability clause has been practically nullified, without intention on the part of the companies, simply because there has been no means of making personal responsibility go with it.

We hope our home companies will be able to make good their capitals, pay up their losses satisfactorily, and continue business; but it is evident that what they need in the future is not a demoralizing effort, extending necessarily through four years, to procure modifications or repeal of the personal liberty clause, but some method of keeping their stock in the hands of responsible persons. The Bank of California manages to do this by a provision in its constitution which allows the Directors to prevent transfers except to men of undoubted wealth, who are acceptable. In this case the reliance upon personal liability is a source of real strength, and does not cripple the energies of the institution.

The *Bulletin's* statement of the fact that the time is not up yet, and its expression of hope that the companies will be able to make good their capitals, affords ground for the presumption that the Insurance Commissioner does mean to proceed against the delinquent companies when the term of probation is up, though at the same time its reference to the manner in which a considerable proportion of the stock is now held, shows reason for doubting that the hope will be fully realized.

The report of the Comptroller of the Currency contains a set of tables, in which, among other items in regard to the National Banks in the various cities, is a column showing the "percentage of reserve to liabilities" held by the banks in the "redemption cities" at the dates of the five regular reports during the year. From these we compile the following:

	Dec. 28, 1870.	Mar. 18, 1871.	April 29, 1871.	June 10, 1871.	Oct. 2, 1871.
Boston	28.9	32.7	[illegible]	[illegible]	27.1
Albany	27.6	30.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	26.1
Philadelphia	28.8	33.7	[illegible]	[illegible]	27.8
Pittsburgh	27.2	27.3	[illegible]	27.6	26.3
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	32.7	34.1	25.8
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leavenworth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Average	29.7	30.9	31.6	31.6	28.7
New York	30.1	28.4	29.0	30.9	28.7

The total amount of National Bank currency which has been returned to the Comptroller to be destroyed, and have new notes issued in its stead, is $54,846,345. Of this amount, $23,918,827 was returned during the last year. Of this latter amount, $3,035,799 were notes of banks either in process of voluntary liquidation, or in the hands of receivers. This would leave nearly $21,000,000 of currency which has been sent to the Comptroller because it was worn or mutilated. From these figures we may gather an approximate notion of the wear and tear of paper currency. The $21,000,000 is 7 per cent on the total amount of $322,952,030 of National Bank currency in actual circulation on September 30, and it is probable that if the mutilated notes were not continually being replaced by new ones, the absolute loss on such as would become entirely valueless would be at least 5 per cent per annum. This ratio would, of course, be increased as the whole volume of currency grew older, and in fifteen or eighteen years nearly the whole of such currency as was not hoarded would be either worn out or lost. This affords an approximate idea of the profits formerly derived by the wild-cat banks from this source of profit.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 5.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this port during the past twenty-four hours, as far as reported, with the corresponding quantities one year ago:

	Receipts. 1871.	Receipts. 1870.	Shipments. 1871.	Shipments. 1870.
Flour, brls	2,003	8,105	3,050	2,233
Wheat, bu	39,...	30,...	21,...	67
Corn, bu	152,350	41,572	13,518	16,365
Oats, bu	36,605	20,305	19,130	742
Rye, bu	2,450	1,727	2,800	
Barley, bu	8,463	6,450	1,200	2,930
Grass seed, lbs	32,908	27,511		
Flax seed, lbs		20,000		
Broom corn, lbs	14,000	136,715		92,970
Cured meats, lbs	73,270	10,800	530,620	585,230
Beef, brls	45	747	155	280
Pork, brls	505	908	732	868
Lard, lbs	142,150	72,819	810,869	133,749
Tallow, lbs	20,910	4,985	44,680	22,730
Butter, lbs	40,353	24,737	10,760	15,620
Dressed hogs, No	667	20	150	
Live hogs, No	17,793	6,447	2,305	287
Cattle, No	1,800	1,064	1,341	1,159
Hides, lbs	104,793	128,926	73,953	154,439
Highwines, brls	557	185	215	130
Wool, lbs	183,046	7,950	73,534	45,86
Potatoes, bu	1,614	610		
Lumber, m	1,286	1,431	331	1,386
Shingles, m	1,760	2,740	980	1,172
Lath, m		400	75	178
Salt, brls			1,281	3,374

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption, 1,329 bu wheat; 287 bu corn; 623 bu oats; 300 bu rye; 1,132 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 56 cars wheat; 221 cars corn; 35 cars oats; 3 cars rye; 9 cars barley. Total, 324 cars or 135,000 bu.

The business session on 'Change was more active to-day than usual, with higher prices all round. The speculative element was out in full force in grain, a great many orders being in from the country to invest at present prices, while the local shorts took hold freely, being afraid of a further advance. The receipts were lighter than usual and promise to be still less in volume if the present cold weather continues. There was not much doing for shipment.

Highwines were quite active at the advance established yesterday, a total of 975 brls being sold at 89c. The demand was good, both speculative and for shipment.

Dressed hogs were quiet to-day, owing to light offerings, as most of the receipts were shipped through. About 274 head were sold at $4.65 for small lots, and $4.70a4.75 for round lots.

Provisions were less active, but firm, though no higher. A decline of about 15c per brl was established on pork last evening, owing to free offerings, but our regular market was not affected to-day by that fact; it opened nominally easier than yesterday, but no one was willing to sell, and the quotations of the regular session were quickly re-established, the market ruling rather firm, in sympathy with live hogs at the Stock Yards. But there was a falling off in the demand till toward the close, when mess pork was wanted, and closed strong. Lard was dull. Meats steady. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $12.90a12.95; do seller January, $13.15a13.20; do seller February, $13.45a13.50; do seller March, $13.70a13.75. Lard, cash or seller the month, 8 3-8a8 1-2c; do seller January, 8 5-8a8 3-4c; do seller February, 8 3-4a8 7-8c; do seller March, 8 7-8a9c. Green meats at 3 7-8c for shoulders; 5 1-4c for short ribs; 5 3-4c for short clear, and 6 1-2c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4 5-8c for shoulders; 6 1-2c for rough sides; 6c for short ribs; 6 1-4c for short clear. Boxed meats 3-8a1-2c higher than the above quotations for loose, the outside being on meats for the English market, which require more trimming than those for home consumption. Boxed Cumberlands, 6 1-4c. Sweet pickled hams, ...; mess beef, $9.25a9.50; extra mess beef, $10.00; city tallow, 8 1-4a8 3-4c. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork, seller the month, at $12.90; 250 brls do at $12.85; 500 brls do (last evening) at $12.75; 500 brls do seller 90 days at $12.85; 1,000 brls do seller January at $13.20; 1,250 brls do at $13.15; 500 brls do at $13.12 1-2; 500 brls do (last evening) at $13.00; 500 brls do seller March at $13.45; 1,000 brls do at $13.40; 1,250 tcs lard at 8 1-2c; 500 tcs do at $8.45 (per 100 lbs); 250 tcs do at 8 3-8c; 30,000 lbs green shoulders at $3.80; 100,000 lbs do at 3 3-4c; 30,000 lbs shoulders, packed, and 50 boxes do at 4 5-8c; 100 boxes Cumberlands at 6 1-8c; 400 boxes short ribs, cash and seller the month, at 6 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do, loose, seller February, at 6c; 40,000 lbs green long clear at 5 1-4c; 40,000 green short clear at 5 5-8c; 200 boxes cured, short clear, seller the month, at 6 1-2c; 40,000 lbs green hams at 7 3-4c; 20,000 lbs do at 7 1-8c; 700 pcs do and 20,000 lbs do at 7c; 2,000 tcs do at 6 3-4c; 250 brls beef hams at $22.00; 100 brls packers' tallow at 8 3-4c.

Flour was in better demand, and strong at former quotations. The demand was principally on Southern account and for low grades, but when it was found that but little of this was offering the better grades were taken by some buyers. Cash sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (Kehlor's fancy) at $9.50; 200 brls do (Level Best) at $8.75; 200 brls do (Pearl of Meadow) at $8.25; 100 brls spring extras (Minnesota) at $7.60; 100 brls do (Big Loaf) at $6.75; 200 brls do at $6.00; 200 brls do at $5.90; 200 brls do at $5.87 1-2; 75 brls do (low) at $5.30; 2,300 brls do on private terms; 30 brls buckwheat flour at $7.50. Total, 4,005 brls. Bran was firm at $16.00 on track.

Wheat was active, and fully 1-2c higher, owing to a reported advance of 1a2d per 100 lbs in Liverpool, with corresponding improvement in New York, though the latter city was reported quiet. The private advices from the other side indicated an improved consumptive demand, and that brought out a great number of buyers here for investment, while the short interest were more active—as usual when the market is rising. A great many holders refused to sell on any terms, and, in consequence, offerings were light. There was much demand for shipment, but strong ones were buying cash lots freely, to hold, and this made current receipts very firm. The market for seller January opened at $1.21 1-2, improved to $1.22 1-4, and closed easy at $1.21 3-4. Seller the month sold at $1.19 3-4a$1.20, and seller last half do at $1.20 3-4a$1.21. Other grades than No. 2 were quiet, but firm. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.24; 3,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.20 1-4; 42,400 bu do at $1.20; 5,000 bu do at $1.19 7-8; 5,000 bu do at $1.19 3-4; 400 bu rejected spring at $1.05; 400 bu do at $1.04. Total, 58,600 bu.

Corn was strong and active at a slight advance on yesterday's prices, owing to a large demand—which was principally speculative, though there was some inquiry for shipment. The bulk of the purchases of cash lots seemed to be made by the sellers of January options, but some of it was bought to carry, and there was a big inquiry for future, especially for May. The impression is evidently gaining ground that corn is cheap, and will probably pay to hold if bought at present quotations. The decline of yesterday brought in a great many country orders. The market for cash No. 2 corn, or seller the month, opened at 41 1-2c, and closed firm at 41 1-2a41 5-8c. Seller last half of this month sold at 41 5-8a41 3-4c; seller January at 43a43 1-4c; seller April at 45a45 1-4c; and seller May at 48c. Cash sales were reported of 30,000 bu No. 2 at 41 5-8c; 90,000 bu do at 41 1-2c; 5,600 bu rejected at 39 1-4c; 3,200 bu do at 39 1-8c; 10,400 bu do at 39c; 3,000 bu ears at 43 1-2c delivered. Total, 141,600 bu.

Oats were again 1-4a1-2c higher, being in first-class demand, though for what reason it was hard to understand. Oats are high, relatively, but are still wanted. The stock in store has increased during the past week, but the receipts are light, and the stocks may decrease in the future. The short interest is not thought to be large. The market for cash lots opened at 32 1-2c, improved to 33c, and closed easier at 32 5-8a32 3-4c. Seller January sold at 33 3-8a33 1-2c, and seller May at 38c. Cash sales were reported of 12,400 bu at 33c; 17,400 bu at 32 7-8c; 5,600 bu do at 32 3-4c; 6,000 bu at 32 5-8c; 4,800 bu at 32 1-2c; 600 bu rejected at 30c. Total, 47,800 bu.

Rye was in fair request, and a shade firmer than yesterday, closing steady at 62 3-4c for No. 2. Rejected was lifeless. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at 63c; 6,000 bu do at 62 3-4c; 1,600 bu do at 62 1-2c. Total, 9,200 bu.

Barley was in better demand, and firm at the range of yesterday. No. 3 cash opened at 62 1-2c and closed firm at 63c. Seller January sold at 63 1-2a64c. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at 69c; 400 bu do at 62 7-8c; 4,800 bu do at 62 3-4c; 7,000 bu do at 62 1-2c; 800 bu No. 3 at 53c; 400 bu do at 52c; 400 bu by sample at 80c; 400 bu do at 65c. Total, 16,200 bu.

The following were the stocks of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

WHEAT.	Dec. 2, 1871.	Nov. 25, 1871.	Dec. 3, 1870.
No. 1 amber	1,335	1,328	....
No. 2 amber	606	997	121
No. 1 red	283	283	....
No. 2 red	5,425	5,753	3,756
No. 3 winter	7,364	7,364	63
Rejected winter	....	....	165
No grade winter	698	698	....
No. 1 spring	32,936	34,821	129,232
No. 2 spring	757,607	694,219	1,194,898
No. 3 spring	37,857	33,839	66,314
No. 2 hard spring	30,750	34,192	....
Rejected spring	73,183	21,197	32,499
No grade spring	439	439	649
Total wheat	897,346	835,678	1,532,829
CORN.			
White	....	....	1,880
Yellow	38,993	36,894	2,422
No. 1	42,336	45,384	1,875
No. 2	702,065	569,116	399,643
Rejected	85,793	107,317	61,350
No. 2 kiln dried	2,378	2,704	....
Rejected do	....	3,073	....
No grade	1,103	2,089	10,106
New No. 2	....	....	140,972
Total corn	964,673	769,137	637,533
OATS.			
No. 1	10,438	11,829	3,911
No. 2	344,359	351,328	339,344
Rejected	39,404	66,477	53,438
No grade	2,808	2,519	....
Total oats	396,339	433,453	337,523
RYE.			
No. 1	56,908	57,611	9,187
No. 2	223,185	212,126	52,418
Rejected	8,223	9,706	4,698
Total rye	288,316	279,443	66,303
BARLEY.			
No. 2	328,316	324,942	416,836
No. 3	95,598	133,385	81,998
Rejected	4,023	29,039	10,976
No grade	....	....	290
Total barley	427,937	487,367	510,134

The total amount in store is 2,878,779 bu, against 2,793,068 bu last week. The stock of wheat was increased 60,567 bu, of corn 95,536 bu. Oats have decreased 25,884 bu, and barley 59,420 bu.

The *New York Produce Exchange Circular* has the following:

The estimated amount of grain in the canals on Saturday last was: Wheat, 1,471,202 bu; corn, 1,378,004 bu; oats, 902,877 bu; barley, 454,559 bu; rye, 131,297 bu.

The estimated amount on the canal November 25 included the shipments for tide water for 14 days from Buffalo and 9 days from Oswego, and none of the shipments from the interior of this State. There will probably be further arrivals by the river, which will diminish the amount still further, and there may be some boats more than 14 days out, which will augment the amount. The aggregate of all kinds of grain will not be much in excess of 3,000,000 bu, frozen in the canals by ice.

The visible supply of grain, including stocks in store, at the principal points of accumulation, and the amount in transit by rail and on lakes, and New York canals, Nov. 25, 1871:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	3,407,883	1,392,142	2,672,305	229,664
Albany	10,000	7,000	39,630	47,000
Buffalo	280,300	160,000	45,000	174,000
Chicago	872,300	769,100	380,400	451,267
Milwaukee	394,000			
Duluth	118,732			
Toledo	416,443	117,023	367,080	38,475
Detroit	233,817	7,032	128,597	36,000
Oswego	560,000	10,000	10,000	320,000
St. Louis	492,448	54,395	227,517	66,860
Boston	34,286	178,224	402,088	65,454
Toronto, Nov. 15	81,272	15,000	40,000	98,438
Montreal, Nov. 11	323,566	188,551	1,159	4,090
Philadelphia	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Baltimore	30,000	115,000	40,000	20,000
Amount afloat on New York canals	1,471,202	1,378,004	902,877	454,559
Rail shipments for week				
Lake shipments for week	317,747	1,344,872	266,391	101,902
Total, Nov. 25, '71	9,328,687	6,183,939	5,890,057	2,043,556
Total, Nov. 18, '71	9,600,720	6,062,772	6,213,383	2,252,335
Total, Nov. 11, '71	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total, Nov. 4, '71	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total, Oct. 28, '71	9,706,574	5,958,261	6,339,096	1,728,339
Total, Oct. 21, '71	8,680,930	6,289,414	5,994,413	1,658,914
Total, Oct. 14, '71	8,808,850	7,088,425	5,983,541	1,748,448

*Estimated.
†Albany, Philadelphia, and Baltimore not included.

The foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ending Nov. 28, 1871, and the distribution of same:

TO	Pork, brls.	Beef, pkgs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Tallow, lbs.
Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glasgow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bremen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Antwerp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Havre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marseilles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Br. Colonies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Br. Guiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. Honduras	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Granada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brazil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	2965	2516	2789311	2928783	1497349
Week Nov. 21	2354	3563	3573442	2978750	1299010
Previous week	2358	3181	2067805	2455287	1286509
Week Nov. 7	2256	3624	3711444	1552333	1282120

And 27,732 lbs butter, 11,290 lbs grease, and 20,333 lbs stearine.

And from November 1 to November 28, inclusive, for three years:

	1871.	1870.	1869.
Pork, brls	10,517	5,496	5,473
Beef, pkgs	12,192	5,778	6,841
Lard, lbs	12,562,807	3,708,501	1,553,357
Bacon, lbs	12,287,826	1,480,778	1,353,811
Butter, lbs	561,032	75,118	94,224
Cheese, lbs	4,050,623	4,063,599	2,261,074
Tallow, lbs	5,849,463	836,497	2,364,832

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was little better than nominal, at $1.20 5-8a1.20 3-4 seller the month, $1.20 5-8a1.20 3-4 seller last half, and $1.21 3-4a1.21 7-8 seller January. Corn was nominal at 41 1-2c, cash or seller the month.

Review of the Chicago Daily Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 5.

BUTTER—The condition of the butter market is substantially the same as noted in our reports from day to day for the past fortnight or more. There is a steady, fair inquiry for medium to good grades, for shipment, which, in addition to the demand for home consumption, proves sufficient to prevent any very considerable accumulation of stock, and without being particularly firm the quoted prices are well sustained for all descriptions. Sales of choice are occasionally reported at a slight advance on quotations, but most of the transfers are within the range of 22a24c. Prices range as follows: Choice dairy, 23a25c; fair to good tub and firkin, 14a18c; common grades, 8a12c.

BAGGING—There was only a light movement in cotton seamless goods during the past week, but the demand after all was quite as large as is usual at this season of the year, and in sympathy with the raw material the market remains very firm. Burlaps and gunnies are in good request and rule steady; the former at 21 1-2a22c, and the latter at 17a28c. Wool sacks are inactive. Prices range as follows: Stark, 38c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 31 1-2c; Minnesota, 30c; burlaps, bags, 21 1-2a22c; gunnies, 17a28c; wool sacks, 67c.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet but firmly held. We quote: Old brush, $100.00a140.00; new do, $130.00a160.00; and choice hurl, $180.00a200.00.

BUILDING MATERIAL—There has been less doing in this department of trade than in any previous week since the fire, the extreme cold weather of the past few days having materially interfered with building operations. The market, however, remains firm for all articles in the list, and we continue to quote: Stucco, $2.75a3.00; N. Y. stucco, casting, $3.75a4.00; superfine do, $4.00a4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00a3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, per brl, $3.00a3.25; plastering hair, per bu, 35a40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00a50.00; building brick, $12.00a13.00; fire clay $4.00a5.00 per brl.

BEANS—Continue in fair request, and prices are firmly sustained at $1.50a1.75 for common, and at $2.00a2.50 for medium to choice.

CHEESE—The unfavorable weather of the past few days has effectually checked the movement in this article, so far at least as supplying interior dealers was concerned. A light business has been doing on local account at about former rates. The stocks are moderate and the market may be considered firm. We quote: New York factory, 13a13 1-2c; Ohio factory, 13a14c; Western do, 12a14c.

COAL—Trade has been brisk since the date of our last weekly review, and prices have advanced 50c per ton on both hard and soft descriptions, the following being the prices now current: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $9.50; Briar Hill, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Indiana, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Blossburg, $9.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CIDER—Is in ample supply, and sells slowly at $5.00a6.00 per brl for common to good.

COOPERAGE—Continues active, and is steady at the recent decline. We quote: Pork brls, $2.10a2.12 1-2; lard tcs, $2.40a2.50; beef tcs, $2.10a2.20; whiskey brls, $2.00a2.25; flour brls, 50a55c. Staves and headings at $18.00a22.00 for pork, and $25.00a27.00 per m for whiskey brls and tcs.

EGGS—The supply has been light, but, in the absence of anything like an active demand, prices have been no more than sustained at 27a28c for fresh.

FRUITS—DRIED—The activity that has characterized this market for some time past continues unabated, and, with the single exception of raisins, which have eased off about 10c per box, prices remain firm for all articles in the list. Apples, though in rather better supply than formerly, are still scarce, and holders are in some instances asking higher prices. We quote: Dates, 9 1-2a10 1-2c; figs, drums, 14a16c; figs, box, 20a24c; Turkey prunes, 14a15c; French do, 15a18c; raisins, old, $2.90a3.10; do new, $3.00a3.50; blackberries, 18 1-2a16 1-2c; pitted cherries, 38a40c; peaches, pared, 14a20c; peaches, halves, 9 1-2a10 1-2c; currants, 10a11c; apples, new, Southern, 8 1-2a9 1-2c; do new Western, 10 1-2a11 1-2c.

FISH—This is the dull season in the fish trade, and, as is usually the case when business is slack, an easy feeling prevails. The stocks are not excessive, however, and dealers do not look for any material depreciation in values. We continue to quote: No. 1, whitefish, $5.75a6.00; No. 2, $4.75a5.00; trout, $4.25a4.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00a10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50a9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00a8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00a7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00a2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.80a1.90; family kits, $1.10a1.15; bank cod, $6.50a7.00; George's cod, $7.00a7.50; box herring, No. 1, 48a50c; box herring, scaled, 48a50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.00a11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Only a limited demand exists for green fruits, but prices are relatively low and are generally firm. New oranges have made their appearance in the market and are being offered at $6.00a6.50 per box. We quote: Apples, from store, $3.00a3.50; Cranberries, $8.00a11.00 for wild, and $12.00a14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $7.00a7.50; oranges, $6.00a6.50.

GROCERIES—In comparison with last week the demand has fallen off some, but the volume of trade is quite as large as usual at this season, and the general market is characterized by firmness. Early in the week coffees were excited, and an advance of fully 1c was established, but to-day an easier feeling was developed, and it now seems probable that the advance will be lost. Refined sugars have ruled somewhat easier, and yesterday a reduction of 1-8c was noted. Syrups, spices, and other articles in the list remain steady and unchanged. We now quote:

CANDLES—Star, 19a19 1-2c.

COFFEES—Prime Rio coffee, 21a22c; choice do, 22a22c; O. G. Java, 30a33c; Singapore, 26a27c; Costa Rica, 21a23c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7 1-2a7 3-4c; Patna, 8a8 1-2c; Carolina, 9 1-2a9c.

SUGARS—A sugar, 12 1-2a12 5-8c; B do, 12 1-4a12 3-8c; C do, 12 1-8a12 1-4c; choice brown, 10 3-8a11 1-4c; fair do, 10a10 1-2c; molasses do, 9a10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25a1.30; common molasses, 50a55c; Porto Rico molasses, 55a60c; good sugar-house syrup, 40a55c; extra, 65a85c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 90a95c; New Orleans, 85a70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14a15c; cloves, 18a20c; cassia, 40a50c; pepper, 23a24c; nutmegs, $1.25a1.35.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6 3-4a7c; standard, 6 1-4a6 3-4c; German mottled, 7 1-4a7 3-4c; erasive, 6 3-4a8c; brown Windsor, 4 1-2a4 3-4c; palm, 4 3-4c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9 3-4a10c; corn, 10a10 1-2c; laundry, 6 1-2a7c; common 6a6 1-4c.

HAY—Aside from meeting the current wants of local customers there is little doing in the hay market at present, and prices are nominally 50ca$1.00 per ton lower than on the date of our last weekly review. The meagre receipts of the past two days, however, have had a strengthening tendency, and no change has been made in quotations. The following are furnished: On track—Timothy, pressed, $14.00a15.00; prairie, pressed, $10.00a11.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $12.00a13.00; prairie, loose, $9.00a11.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00a1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Are more quiet, owing to the extremely cold weather, but holders remain firm in their views at former rates. We quote: Green salted, light, 11 1-2c; do, heavy, 10 1-2c; murrain kip, 11 1-2c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 15c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19a20c; dry salted, 16c; dry kip, 20c; deacons, 50a60c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON—Remains very firm at last week's prices. We repeat our list, as follows: Common bar, 3a3 1-4c; horseshoe iron, 5 1-4a5 3-4c; heavy band, 5 3-4a6 1-2c; hoop and light band, 5 1-4a6 3-4c; round and square, 4a5 1-4c; oval, 5a6 1-2c; half oval and half round, 5 1-4a6 1-4c; sheet iron, common, 5 1-2a6 1-4c; sheet iron, galvanized, 17x18, 12 1-2a19 3-4c; sheet iron, charcoal, 8 1-2a13 3-4c; sheet iron, Juniata, 10 1-2a11 1-4c.

LEATHER—The stocks of leather have been greatly improved recently, and are now considered sufficient to meet the requirements of the trade. The demand is also improving, and, all things considered, a very satisfactory business is doing. The market is quoted firm at the annexed prices:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 31a35c; city harness, 31a35c; country harness, 31a35c; line city, per lb, 38a42c; kip, per lb, 80ca$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00a1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 28a29c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 25a27c; country upper, No. 1, 24a27c; collar, per ft, 21a22c; calf, city, $1.25a1.45; calf, country, $1.10a1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 35a37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 32a34c; rough upper, damaged, 28a30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33a35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40a45c; Philadelphia sole 45a46c; harness, per lb, 38a48c; kip, light, $1.00a1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 80ca$1.00; kip, heavy, 75a85c; American calf, 22 lbs, $1.25a1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80a2.25; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60a2.20; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00a1.65; French calf, Lemoyne, per doz $65.00a80.00; French calf, Jodot, 35a35c, ...

LUMBER—The bitter cold weather interfered materially with the demand for lumber at the yards, but prices were firm at former quotations, as follows:

First and second clear	$48.00a50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00a48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	a37.00
Third clear, thick	40.00a42.50
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	a40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00a24.00
Common siding	a20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	34.00a36.00
Common flooring, dressed second	28.00a30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00a40.00
A stock boards	30.00a35.00
B stock boards	25.00a28.00
Common boards, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00
Fencing	18.00
Joists and scantling, 18x24 feet	20.00a30.00
Pickets, square	15.00a18.00
Pickets, flat	
Cedar posts, split	18.00a20.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00a22.00
Lath	4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25a 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	a 4.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The activity noted for some time past shows no signs of abatement, and prices are very firm, with an unmistakable upward tendency in nearly all articles in the list. The higher prices established in the East, together with the late advance in freights, leads dealers to look for an early advance here. We quote:

TIN—Box tin plate, IC, 10x14, $11.00; roofing C, $10.50; large pig, 46c; small pig, 47c; bar tin, 47c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 38c; braziers', over 13 lbs, 34c; tin copper, 32c.

SHEET ZINC—First quality, cask, 10 1-2c; first quality, ... Nos. 2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8 and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12 1-2c; 13 and 14, 12 1-2c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 19c; full bundles 25 per cent off.

NAILS—Remain firm at $4.50 rates. We quote: 10 to 60d per keg, $4.50; 8d per keg, $4.75; 6d, per keg, $5.00; 4d, per keg, $5.25; 3d, per keg, $5.50; fine 3d, per keg, $7.25; blue 3d, common, per keg, $7.25.

OILS—Only a moderate business was doing in this market during the past week, though the volume of business was, perhaps, as large as is usual at this season of the year, and, with the single exception of turpentine, which has eased off 10c, prices have been firmly sustained all around. Lard is being held with increased firmness, and so is carbon, the latter having advanced 1c in Cleveland. Linseed is dull, but the light stock on hand serves to buoy the market, and there are no sellers at any concession from former rates. The market for whale oil is becoming more settled, and may now be quoted steady at $1.00. The following are the prices current: Carbon, 25a25 1-2c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1 current make, 73a75c; No. 2 ...; linseed raw, 80c; do boiled, 85c; whale, $1.00; sperm, $2.15; neatsfoot oil, $1.00a1.25; bank oil, 60a65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 85c; turpentine, 75a80c.

POULTRY AND GAME—The demand has been fairly active during the greater part of the week, but, under a too liberal supply, prices have suffered a general decline, and are now lower than at any previous period this season, the market ruling weak to-day at the annexed quotations: $2.00a2.75 for chickens; $1.75a3.50 for ducks; $3.00 for mallards; $4.50 for prairie chickens; $1.40a1.60 for quail; 5a6c per lb for live turkeys; 10a11 1-2c for dressed.

POTATOES—Continue scarce, and, under a good consumptive and speculative demand, prices are still firm and advancing. On track sales are making at 85a95c for common to mixed and at $1.00a1.10 for straight lots. From store prices range from 95ca$1.25.

PIG IRON—Unusual activity has characterized the pig iron market for some time past, and prices have been working steadily upward, an advance of nearly 25 per cent having been established since the fire. The following prices are now demanded:

No. 1 Scotch, Coltness	47c
No. 1 Scotch, Summerlee	46c
No. 1 Scotch, Glengarnock	46c
No. 1 Scotch, Eglinton	45c
No. 1 Lake Superior, best	43c
No. 1 Lake Superior, fair	41c
No. 1 Tuscarawas	44c
No. 1 Missouri	42c

PAINTS AND COLORS—The demand for goods coming under this head is reported fair, and with a few unimportant exceptions, prices are the same as before the fire. The stocks are well assorted and are in every way ample. The following quotations are furnished:

LEADS.

St. Louis Lead & Oil Co., strictly pure	$11.50
Beymer, Bauman & Co., strictly pure	11.50
D. B. Shipman, strictly pure	11.50
John F. Weare, strictly pure	11.50
Railroad Colors	11.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Rochelle ochre	4.50a5.00
English Ven red	3.50a4.00
English orange mineral	14.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00a4.50
Whiting	2.50

SALT—Quotations are unchanged. Saginaw fine, $2.35 per brl; Onondaga, fine, $2.40 per brl; coarse, $2.35 per brl; coarse, diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Were quiet and unchanged. Timothy sold at $2.80a3.00. Clover was quoted at $6.30a6.50, and flax at $1.30a1.35.

TEAS—Continue active, and the market is decidedly firm. Here and at the East the stocks are reported light, and some grades are being held at an advance of 5c per lb on the prices current a week ago. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 90a65c; good, 70a85c; choice to extra, $1.30a1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90ca$1.10; common imperial, 75a90c; good to choice do, 90ca$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 80ca$1.00; choice to extra, $1.35a1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00a1.10; fair to good do, 70a80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60a70c; common to fine Oolong, 60a65c; good, 70a80c; choice to extra, 90ca$1.25.

WOOD—Remains steady at former rates. We repeat our quotations as follows: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $6.50 delivered.

WOOL—The supply continues short of the demand, and the buoyant tone which has prevailed for some weeks past is still a feature of the market. Several large sales have recently been effected, at materially higher prices than prevailing a fortnight ago. We now quote: Tub-washed, 60a70c; fine fleece washed, 52a55c; medium washed, 50a60c; coarse fleece, 50a55c; unwashed, coarse, 32a40c; unwashed medium, 40a45c; unwashed, fine, 30a35c. Wool in bad condition or unwashed, proportion.

RAIL FREIGHTS—The following are the present rates per 100 lbs:

From Chicago to	Fourth Class.	Flour and Cornmeal.	Grain in bulk.	Meats, in owner's risk.
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phila. and Balt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albany, Troy and Schenectady	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montreal and Prescott	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toronto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dunkirk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, Monroe and Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saginaw, Bay City and Wenona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Columbus and Dayton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newark, O	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheeling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington, D. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Charleston, S. C. ... 88 ... 1.75
Savannah, Ga ... 88 ... 1.75

Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 5.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,194	17,790	336
Tuesday	1,800	22,000	....
Total	2,994	39,790	336
Same time last week	3,349	33,368	1,351
Week before last	4,894	31,383	504

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,341	1,364	....
Tuesday	....	....	....

CATTLE—There was a good demand for good to choice fat shipping cattle, and for such the market was firm at a slight advance on last week's prices, but aside from this trade ruled slack. City butchers were doing little, nor was there any considerable demand for stock cattle, so that holders of common and medium grades were bothered to realize, and prices, without being quotably lower, were weak and irregular. The offerings were of a quality somewhat above the average, there being fewer scalawags than usual, while of choice droves the proportion was unusually prominent. Among those deserving special mention was 83 Texas cattle on sale by George Beatty & Co., and fed by W. J. Murphy, in McLean County. They averaged 1,366 lbs, and found a buyer at $5.25. This is, we believe, the highest price paid in this market for Texas cattle during the present season. The highest reported sale of native stock to-day was 18 head, averaging 1,420 lbs, at $6.00—by Nicols & Addems. A few choice droves changed hands at $6.25a6.50, but most of the transfers were at prices ranging downward from $6.00. There was a car-load of "Christmas beeves," for which $7.50 was offered and refused. The market closed steady.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.50a5.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.00a5.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	4.50a4.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	4.00a4.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,150 lbs	2.50a3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.25a3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	1.75a2.25

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

HOGS—There was no decided change in the hog market, as compared with yesterday. The receipts were again large, but buyers were numerous, and the competition was such that sellers were enabled to realize promptly and at very full prices, the market ruling steady at $4.00a4.25 for common light coarse and mixed lots; at $4.00a4.05 for medium, and at $4.10a4.20 for good to choice. A few extra were taken at $4.25. The market closed quiet.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

SHEEP—Remains quiet without decided change in rates. The offerings were meagre. We quote common at $2.00a2.25; medium at $2.50a2.75, and good to choice at $4.00a4.50.

Chicago Dry Goods Market.

Few changes and none deserving special mention have taken place in the general features of this market since our last review. The demand is active—unusually so for this season of the year—and owing to the scarcity and high prices prevalent for all raw materials a buoyant tone still pervades the market both for cotton and woollen goods. The dry goods houses are now well stocked in all departments, and business seems to be running along as smoothly as before the fire. By a glance at the stock of one of our leading houses now located on the West Side, we were surprised to find so large and attractive a stock, and such facilities for doing business. All orders are being promptly filled. We quote:

PRINTS—Merrimac D, 11 1-2c; Merrimac W, 12c; Cocheco, 12c; Pacific, 11 1-2c; Garner's, 11c; Sprague's, 11 1-2c; Dunnell's, 11 1-2c; Manchester, 11 1-2c; Arnold's, 9 1-2c; Lancaster, 11c; Richmond, 11 1-2c; America, 11 1-2c; Mourning, 11c; Allen's 11 1-2c; Gloucester, 11 1-2c; Freeman's, 9 1-2c; Wamsutta, 8 1-2c; Columbia, 7 1-2c; Allen's Pink, 12c; Richmond's Pink, 12c.

GINGHAMS—Lancaster, 15c; Clinton, 10 1-2c; Amoskeag, 15c; Manchester, 12 1-2c; Roanoke, 11 1-2c; Gloucester, 11 1-2c.

BROWN SHEETINGS—Stark, 4-4, 13c; Appleton, 4-4, 13c; American, 12c; Medford, 4-4, 12 1-2c; Nashua, 13c; Nashua E, 15c; Indian Head, 4-4, 13 1-2c; Cabot A, 4-4, 12 1-2c; Atlantic A, 4-4, 13 1-2c; Amoskeag A, 20c; Pepperell N, 10 1-2c; Anchor A, 11 1-2c; Great Falls M, 11 1-2c; Great Falls S, 10 1-2c; Indian Orchard A, 11c; Salmon Falls 4-4, 12c; Standard XX, 12c; Agawam F, 4-4, 11c; Appleton D, 4-4, 11 1-2c; Illinois A, 4-4, 11c; Swift River 4-4, 10 3-4c; Napoleon, 9c; Pepperell E, 13 1-2c; Pepperell R, 12 1-2c; Pepperell O, 11 1-2c; Boott Mills H, 8c; Boott Mills O, 10; Boott Mills S, 12 1-2c; Western World, 10c; Arkwright, 13 1-2c; Portsmouth P, 8 1-2c; Quaker, 9 1-2c; Pacific, 13c; Kansas, 11c.

BLEACHED SHIRTINGS—N. Y. Mills 4-4, 21c; Wamsutta, 4-4, 20c; Bates XX 4-4, 17 1-2c; White Rock 4-4, 16 1-2c; Hill's 4-4, 16c; Hill's 7-8, 14 1-2c; Masonville 4-4, 17 1-2c; Bay Mills 4-4, 17 1-2c; Androscoggin 4-4, 14 1-2c; Androscoggin 7-8, 13c; Langdon 7-8, 13c; Langdon 4-4, 14 1-2c; Red Bank 7-8, 11c; Red Bank 4-4, 12c; Lonsdale, 11c; Wambeck, 12c; Canoe 4-4, 7 3-4c; Slatersville 7-8, 11c; New Jersey 4-4, 12 1-2c; Blackstone, 15c; Ballou & Son 4-4, 14c; Ballou & Son 7-8, 12c; Forestdale, 15c; Fruit of the Loom, 17c.

CLOTHING.

1,000
FINE OVERCOATS.
EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.,
45 and 47 West Madison-st.,
376 State-st.

FOR SALE.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Lot 22, in Block 46, School Section Addition to Chicago, together with the frame building standing thereon, (known as No. 81 West Jackson-st., near Clinton-st.) Said lot is 52 feet front by 82½ feet deep.

Bids will be received by the undersigned until 18th inst. at noon, and will be submitted to the Common Council for action thereon.
GEO. TAYLOR,
City Comptroller.
Chicago, Dec. 4, 1871.

OLD
NEWSPAPERS
FOR SALE AT
Tribune Office,
15 South Canal-st.

CHICAGO RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.
The Campbell Printing Press
Generously donated by the inventor to be sold for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire, is now up and in operation at Messrs. HORTON & LEONARD'S establishment, No. 19 NORTH JEFFERSON-ST. All interested are invited to call and examine its workings. For terms of sale apply to N. K. FAIRBANK, at Standard Hall, corner Michigan-av. and Thirteenth-st., between 2 and 4 p. m.

GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.
500 Cavalry Overcoats.
1,000 Infantry Overcoats.
500 pairs Cavalry Pants.
Wholesale and retail, by
CLEMENT & SAYER,
280 Milwaukee-av.

Sugar-Cured Bacon Hams.
Just received, a small consignment of the celebrated "MARYLAND BRAND" of Canvassed, Sugar-Cured Hams; also, of the "SIMMS BRAND" of Hams, both well-known and highly appreciated in the Eastern and Southern cities. They are tolerably heavy, averaging 14 to 19 lbs; are in choice order; very juicy, and most suitable for the requirements of hotels and restaurants. Will be sold at moderate prices in quantities of 1 tierce upward, to close consignment, by
HENRY MILWARD & CO.,
Room 1, No. 190 Sixteenth-st.

BRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS!
Best Philadelphia Fronts. Apply to J. & T. GILLESPIE, 1328 and 1330 South Broad-st., Philadelphia.

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS
A full assortment. Dressed Flooring and Siding thoroughly seasoned, at low prices for cash—also 100 m shingles—at McMAKIN'S Mill, 424 and 426 State-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.
U. S. COMMISSIONER KING'S OFFICE,
At 179 West Madison-st., near Halsted st.
SIMEON W. KING, United States Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for ALL the States and Territories, Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Proofs in bankruptcy proceedings, taken and certified to, and Deeds, &c., acknowledged for any State or Territory. Insurance losses also sworn to.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following are the names of some of the leading houses in the city, grouped with a view to convenience of reference:

Advertising Agency.
H. H. CHANDLER, Authorized Advertising Agent for all Chicago Daily papers, and receives all cards for this Directory. Also advertisements inserted in any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. at the publishers' lowest cash rates. Offices, 45 South Canal and 449 State st.

Abstracts of Title.
CHASE BROS. & CO., 320 West Randolph st.
JONES & SELLERS, 260 West Randolph st.

Architects.
E. BURLING & CO., 15 Congress st.
GEO. O. GARNSEY, 423 Wabash av.
W. L. B. JENNEY, 12 Beck court.
MERIAM & STREET, 34 South Canal st.
BOSE & WILCOX, 44 South Canal st.
S. M. RANDOLPH, Rice Bldg, Randolph & Jefferson.
JAMES R. WILLETT, 12 Hubbard court.
JOHN R. WINCHELL, 469 State st.

Auction and Commission.
PETER SMITH (late D. Clark), 123 Blue Island av.

Artists' and Painters' Materials.
JEVNE & ALMINI, ...

Assayer and Analytical Chemist.
C. GILBERT WHEELER, n. e. cor. Wab. av & 23d.

Agricultural Implements.
ATWATER & CO., 175 E. Randolph st, old stand.

Banks.
J. M. ADSIT, 422 Wabash av.
BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 124 West Twelfth st.
A. C. & O. F. BADGER, 429 Wabash av.
CHICAGO SAVING INST. & TRUST CO., 129 W. Randolph.
CUSHMAN & HARDIN, 822 Mich. av, ...
FOURTH NATIONAL, ...
FRANCIS SAVINGS BANK (Normal Bank's Co.), corner Canal and Washington sts.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, S. W. cor. Hal. & Rand.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 64 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 42 West Washington st.
N. TUCKER & CO., 71 Canal st.
THE COMMERCIAL LOAN CO., 122 Archer av.
UNION INS. & TRUST CO.—Savings, 35-37 W. Mad.

Baking Manufacturer.
WM. POTTLE, 736 W. Lake st.

Bedding.
A. S. ERMAY & CO., 127 West Madison st.

Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 32 West Randolph st.
RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Mich. av. and Harrison.
C. L. RICE & CO., corner Canal and Harrison sts.

Belting Manufacturers.
MUNSON & CO., 14 and 16 West Randolph st.

Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13, and 15 N. Desplaines st., and 341 Wabash av.
JOHN ATWATER, 115 Fifth av.
CLARK & EDWARDS, 191 West Randolph st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 18 W. Rand.
EMERSON, ...
LAFAYETTE PRINTING CO., 40 South Canal st.
J. M. W. JONES, 33 S. Canal st and 309 Wabash av.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 4 and 7 East Randolph st.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., succeed Spalding & LaMonte, 169 South Canal st., and 384 Wabash av.

Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 463 Wabash av.
CHICAGO BIBLE SOCIETY, 194 West Madison st.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 178 State st.
W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., ... East Washington.
THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 90 W. Randolph.

Boots and Shoes (Retail).
BULLOCK BROS., cor Wab. & 21st, & 244 W. Mad. st.
P. HARKINS, 311 State and 164 West Randolph st.
P. KELLER, 545 Wabash av.
J. B. LAMKIN, 127 West Madison st.
NASH & BURKE, 212 West Madison st.

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 522 Wabash av.
FLEMING BROS. & CO., 529 Michigan av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 375 State st.
GOLDMAN BROS., 725 Wabash av.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Mich. av., N. of Tremont.
McAULEY, YOE & CO., 300 Michigan av.
PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, Mich. av., op. Trem't.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 224 Mich. av. cor. Harrison.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, Mich. av. op Tr't.
M. D. WELLS & CO., 618 Wabash av.
WISWALL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 231 Mich. av.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.
JOSEPH PRATT, 201 Mich av, bet Cong. & V. Buren.

Bridges, Roofs, and Turntables.
THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., 651 Wabash av.

Broom Corn Dealers.
W. L. HUBBARD, 25 East Washington st.
Z. R. TAYLOR, 73 North Clinton st.

Building Felt.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.

Builders Hardware.
J. L. WAYNE & SON, 14 North Canal st.

Brass Founders.
WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal st.

Carpets.
DRAKE & WETHERELL, cor. Wab. av. and 21st st.

Carpets, Bedding, &c.
HOLLISTER & CO., 10 and 12 North Canal st.

Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.

Cement.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 198 E. Monroe st.

Cemeteries.
GRACELAND CO., 176 West Washington st.

Chemical Works.
HUYCK & KNOX, 35 W. Lake st.

Cigars (Wholesale).
R. M. TANSILL & CO., ... (temporarily).

Cloaks and Cloakings.
J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., Michigan av. cor. Jackson.

Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 587 Wabash av.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 638 West Lake st.

Clothing (Retail).
C. C. COLLINS (boys'), 702 Wabash av.
HATCH & CO., 125 West Madison st.
MABLEY & HULL, 122 West Madison st.
WITKOWSKY, formerly DeGraff (boys), 203 W. Mad.

Clothing (Wholesale).
CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., Mich. av. cor. Adams st.
CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., Wabash av & Wash. st.
H. W. KING & CO., 34 and 36 South Canal st.
TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WESTON, 478 to 482 State.

Clothiers (Wholesale).
LEOPOLD, KUH & CO., 170 Michigan av.

Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.
BIDDLE & HUNT, 17 South Halsted st.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 592 Wabash av.

Coffee, Teas, Spice, &c.
CROCKER & COOK, ...
PHOENIX MILLS, 14 to 18 River st.

Commissioner of Deeds.
PHILIP A. HOYNE, Room 3 Congress Hall.

Commission Merchants.
BENNETT & WEBSTER, 24 South Clinton, Room 5.
G. D. DICKINSON, 237 Michigan av.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., 16 Canal st., Room 1.
FRANCIS & WEBBER, 88 and 90 West Madison st.
C. S. HUTCHINS & CO., 97 West Madison.
MUNN, NORTON & SCOTT, 162 West Washington st.
MORSE, WARD & CO., 227 East Washington st.
C. A. MAIR & CO., 491 Wabash av.
GEO. McKINNEY & CO. (grain), 203 E. Randolph st.
POPE & DAVIS, 42 W. Washington st.
PHILLIPS & CARMICHAEL, 34 and 36 Canal st.
REDMOND & CO., e. side Mich. av., N. of Congress st.
STILES, GOLDY & McMAHAN, 45 and 47 Market st.
H. P. STANLEY & CO. (fruit), 164 Mich. av, Lake st.
TERRY, TALCOTT & CO., 48 South Canal st.
UNDERWOOD & CO., 73 Market st.

Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market st.

Confectioner.
C. F. GUNTHER, corner State and Twentieth sts.

Confectionery (Wholesale).
M. E. PAGE & CO., 13 & ...

Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.
BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 70 West Washington.
HINRICHS & SONTAG, 456 State st.
F. & KJAEGER, cor Canal & Taylor, office 41 W. Lake.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 334 South Canal st.
KETCHUM & LARKIN, 231 E Madison st.
S. B. PARKHURST, 387 ... and Michigan av.

Cutlery and Firearms.
BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 1052 Indiana av.

Cutlery (Wholesale).
RANDALL, HALL & CO., 218 West Lake st.

Coal Dealers.
WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO., foot of Kingsbury st.

Dentists.
J. B. BELL, 487 Wabash av.
GEO. H. CUSHING, 569 Michigan av.
J. N. CROUSE, 882 Wabash av., bet. 19th and 14th sts.
M. S. CLEVELAND, 207 West Monroe st.
M. S. DEAN, 456 Michigan av., bet. 15th and 16th sts.
ELLIS & HAMILTON, 484 Wabash av.
A. LOVE, ... Cottage Grove av. cor. 22d.
GEO. O. LEWIS, late of 101 E., now 209 W. Wash. st.
J. L. NEWMAN (with O. E. Snyder), 50 W. Madison.
M. W. SHERWOOD, 679 Wabash av.

Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 121 Eighteenth st.

Drapers and Tailors.
W. L. BARNUM, 403 Wabash av.
JOHN BEERS, 15 Congress st.
WM. CLINGMAN, cor. Wabash av. and 22nd st.
S. F. COMSTOCK, 476 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. GODFREY, 597 Wabash av.
WM. B. GREER, ... West Washington st.
WM. GREUS & CO., 172 West Washington st.
JOHN B. HALL, 480 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. HYDE & CO., 62 S Halsted.
GEO. F. HAINES & CO., 17 Harmon court.
H. H. HUSTED, 678 Wabash av.
J. S. McFARLAND, 217 West Madison st.
W. H. REID, 157 Twenty-second st.
HENRY TURNER, 114 West Madison st.
E. J. WALSHE, 902 Wabash av.

Druggists (Retail.)
BLISS & SHARP, corner Wabash and 22d st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 619 State st., corner Sixteenth.
J. PARSONS, 684 Wabash av.

Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 428 State st.
LORD, SMITH & CO., Washington st, near Mich. av.
TOLMAN & KING, 53 West Lake st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 947, 949 and 951 Wabash av., cor. 18th st.

Druggists' Sundries and Notions.
GILLETT, TITUS & CO., opp. 205 Michigan av.

Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
BOWEN HUNT & WINSLOW, 132 and 134 Mich av.
CARSON, PIRIE, & CO., 229 Mad. st. & 138 22d st.
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 664 Wabash av.
C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE, corner Congress and State.
RICHARDS, CRUMBAUGH & SHAW, 849 Wab. av.

Dry Goods (Commission).
SHOENFELD BROS. & CO., 378 State st.

Dyers and Scourers.
COOK & McLAIN, 383 State st., and 83 Madison st.

Engravers.
S. D. CHILDS, JR. & CO., ... Kinzie cor. Kingsbury st.
A. J. MARKS, 707 Wabash av.
ALEX. PAGE & CO., 72 West Washington st.

Engravers (Wood).
BOND & CHANDLER, 110 W. Washington.
A. MAAS, s. w. cor. Lake and Canal, Room 6.

Engines (Saw and Grist Mills.)
C. & G. COOPER & CO., 10 and 12 West Randolph st.

Farm Wagons.
PETER SCHUTTLER, ... and ... S. Clinton st.

Fire Brick.
ROBINSON & SON, 212 E. Madison (old place).

Fish (Wholesale).
F. E. BROMILOW & CO., 238 South Desplaines st.

Fruits and Fancy Groceries.
L. A. TALCOTT, 76 Twelfth st.

Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves, &c.
LESTER, HERON, SMITH & CO., 1070 State st.

Furniture.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 322 Michigan av.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, and 14 North Canal st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 482 Michigan av.
WM. W. STRONG, 353 to 359 W. Randolph st.; branch salesroom cor. Wabash av and Twenty-second st.

Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 128 29th st.
WM. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.
N. E. PETERSON, 177 Twenty-second st.
J. WINGRAVE, JR. & CO., 329 Mich. av (lake front).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 117 Michigan av.

Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale).
FAMON, TEMPLE & CO., 59 and 61 W. Washington st.
HART BROS., 174 Mich. av, bet. Adams and Jackson.
WM. G. WHITE & CO., 224 Michigan av.

Grain and Provisions.
D. H. DENTON & CO., 150 E. Washington st.

Grocers (Family).
JAMES R. HODGES, 652 State st.
STANTON & CO., 807 Wabash av.

Grocers (Wholesale).
Durand Bros. & Powers, [Now DURAND & POWERS] ...
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 280 Michigan av.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin sts.
J. W. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan av. and Peck court.
DAY, ALLEN & CO., 482 Michigan av.
JAS. FORSYTH & CO., 144 and 146 W. Lake st.
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., opp 281 Mich av.
GRAY BROTHERS, 221 Michigan av.
GILLETT & TAYLOR, 126 Wabash av.
HARMON MESSER & CO., 140 Michigan ave.
KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 14 to 19 River st.
KUSSEL BROS., 262 and 264 South Canal st.
W. F. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills, 773 State st.
McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.
MEAD & HIGGINS, ... W. cor. Washington & Green.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Mar.
J. W. STEARNS & SONS, 69 North Desplaines st.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 25 South Canal st.
P. H. WILLARD & CO., Office 107 Throop st.

Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).
P. GILLESPIE, 1068 State, cor. Twenty-second st.

Gun Powder.
"DU PONT'S" GUN POWDER, 242 Michigan av.

Guns and Sporting Goods.
E. E. EATON, 734 Lake st.

Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 154 22d st. and 221 W. Madison st.

Hardware (Wholesale).
HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av., near Randolph.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 167 Michigan av.
E. HAMILTON HUNT, 75 and 77 Lake st.
LABARGE & NORTH, 26 W. Lake st.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 225 and 227 State st.

Hardware (Retail.)
H. W. COOLIDGE, 250 West Madison st.

Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale.)
WM. BLAIR & CO., 15 and 17 ... Canal st.
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.

Hats, Caps, and Furs (Retail).
BISHOP & BARNES, 483 Wabash av.
MACKENZIE, 70 W. Madison and 682 State st.
THOS. B. MORRIS, 271 West Madison st.
JAMES A. SCOTT, 304 Madison st.

Hats, Caps, and Furs (Wholesale).
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan av. and Washington.
KING BROS. & CO., ... Wabash av.

Harness, Saddlery, &c.
BOYNTON & ..., ...

Hides, Pelts, &c.
CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 40 South Canal st.
J. JONAS & CO., 240 Michigan av.

Highwines.
KILIAN BROS., 61 West Lake st.

Hoisting Machines.
J. W. REEDY, 55 & 58 Illinois st.

Homoeopathic Pharmacy.
HALSEY BROS., 704 State st.

Hops and Malt.
HULL, LIDELL & CO., 3 Michigan ave.

Hair Goods and Jewelry.
F. CAMPBELL, 112 Twenty-second & 312 W. Madison.

Insurance (Fire).
G. W. BARRETT & CO., 507 Wabash and 18 Canal.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.

Insurance (Life).
CHICAGO LIFE, 666 W. Washington st.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 470 Wabash av.
CHARTER OAK, 123 West Washington st.
ECONOMICAL MUTUAL, 651 Wabash av.
ECLECTIC (ALEC. JOHNSON), 679 Wabash av.
JOHN HANCOCK MUT., ... Wab. av.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, ...
MANHATTAN (T. L. MILLER), 40 Desplaines st.
MUTUAL OF NEW YORK, 128 Washington st.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 63 South Canal st.
NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL, 404 Wabash av.
NEW YORK LIFE, O. P. Curran, 45 West Madison.
REPUBLIC LIFE, 4 ...
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL, 203 W. Washington.
SECURITY LIFE, 750 Wabash av.
UNION MUTUAL, 505 Wabash av.
UNITED STATES (Samuel Green), 26 W. Washington.
WORLD MUT., of N. Y. (J. A. Gleason), 1095 Wabash.
WASHINGTON, 448 Wabash av.

Iron Manufacturers.
THE FORD MAN'G CO., cor. Washington and Clinton.

Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 161 West Randolph st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan av., nr Randolph.
HALE, AYER & CO., 74 to 79 Michigan av.
JONES & LAUGHLINS, 100 to 106 South Canal st.

Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
COGSWELL & CO., 123 West Madison st.
GILES, 304 Wab. av., 247 W. Madison and 155 22d st.
GLASER, FIFIELD & CO., 205 Michigan av.
G. E. KINGSLEY & CO., 191 W. Madison st.
C. J. MORSE, 257 West Madison st.
WM. H. MAYO, cor. Wabash av. and 23d st.
A. H. MILLER, 479 Wabash av.
E. F. NORRIS & CO., 668 Wabash av.
C. D. PEACOCK, 98 W. Madison st.
WENDELL & HYMAN, 608 Wabash av.

Job Printers.
CRANDALL, ...
F. L. RANSOM & CO., 129 Madison st.
HAZLETT & REED, 10 North Jefferson st.
J. S. THOMPSON, 35 and 37 S. Canal st.

Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).
BROWN & BOHNER, 309 Mich av., near Congress st.
CASE & SAVIN, 16 Congress st.
H. N. WHEELER & CO., 147 W. 12th st., cor. Clinton.

Lawyers and Adjusters.
I. N. ARNOLD & GEO. I. WATERMAN, 481 Wab av.
FRANCIS BARNARD, ...
ALEXANDER & DEAN, 101 West Madison st.
JOHN C. BARKER, Room 2, 143 West Madison st.
W. T. BURGESS, 168 Washington st.
CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, 494 Wabash av.
HOMER COOK, 135 West Monroe st.
CARTER, BECKER & DALE, 232 Wab. av. & 68 Canal.
DENT & BLACK, 719 Wabash av.
GEO. C. ..., ... West Madison st.
ISRAEL HOLMES, ...
THOMAS S. McCLELLAND, 45 S. Canal.
MITCHELL & HANNAY, 465 Wabash av.
MOORE & CAULFIELD, 2, cor State and Madison.
P. McHUGH, 20 W. Randolph, cor Canal & Randolph.
M. T. PETERS & S. APPLETON, 149 West Madison.
M. W. ROBINSON, 130 Wabash av.
SMALL & SCHALLER, 460 Wabash av.
SMITH, D. J. SCHUYLER, ...
SCAMMON, McCAGG & FULLER, 808 Wabash av.
TENNY, McCLELLAN & TENNY, 454 Wabash.
TURNER, BRAWLEY & TURNER, Madison & Canal.
E. & A. VAN BUREN, 194 West Madison st.
HENRY WALLER, 158 West Washington st.
A. N. WATERMAN, 130 West Monroe st.
WILLIAMS & THOMPSON, 554 Wabash av.
WILSON, PERRY & STURGES, 479 Wabash av.
WAITE & CLARK, 15 Congress st. (Custom House).

Leather, Hides, and Tanners' Tools.
C. C. WALLEN & SON, 93 South Canal st.

Leather and Shoe Findings.
F. R. L. HARDENBERGH, 467 West Lake st.
D. MERGENTHEIM & CO., 318 Michigan av.
TURNER, BRISTOL & RAY, 377 and 379 State st.

Liquid Slating School Black Boards, &c.
J. DAVIS WILDER, 273 West Randolph st.

Lithographing.
EZRA A. COOK & CO., 25 and 27 N. Clinton st.
C. SHOBER & CO. (prop Chi. Lith. Co.), 7 S. Jefferson.

Livery and Sale Stables.
M. C. WILBUR, cor Twenty-third and State sts.

Locksmith and Bell Hanger.
J. F. WOLLENSAK & CO., 157 W. Randolph st.

Lumber.
J. SLADE, with C. Moars & Co., 3 E. Kinzie st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
CHARLES NEALE, 123 Eighteenth st.

Law Booksellers.
CALLAGHAN & COCKCROFT, 525 Wabash av.

Malt.
WYETH & VANDERVOORT, Malt Co., 18th and Canal.

Machinery, Iron and Wood Working.
C. L. RICE & CO., corner Canal and Harrison sts.

Millinery Goods.
HOPSON & Co., 300 Michigan av.

Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
D. B. FISK & CO., 57 West Washington st.
GAGE BROS & CO., 261 Indiana av.
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan av. and Washington st.
MAYHON, DALY & CO., 113 Michigan av.

Mirrors, Moldings, and Pictures.
RICE & THOMPSON, 519 West Madison st.

Newspapers.
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal st.
WESTERN RURAL, H. N. F. Lewis, 259 W. Mad. st.

Organ Builders.
HENRY PILCHER, cor Washington and Western av.

Office Desks, Tables, Chairs, &c.
A. H. ANDREWS, 110 and 112 Washington st.

Oysters and Fish.
F. J. RUTH SQUARE BRAND, 83 to 87 S. Canal st.
A. THOMAS & CO., 43 Eldridge ct., rear 562 Wab. av.

Oils and Gasoline.
KENLEY & JENKINS, 68 Market st.

Paints.
HEATH & MILLIGAN, 102 West Randolph st.

Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.
ARMSTRONG & CO., 204 State st.
CHASE, HANFORD & CO., 478 South Canal.
JNO. F. WEARE, 53 West Randolph st.

Paper Bag Manufacturers.
WHEELER & HINMAN, opp 217 Michigan av.

Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., ... and 16 North Desplaines st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 344 and 346 Wabash av.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 17 South Jefferson st.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 55 West Lake.
NORTHWESTERN PAPER CO., 67 & 69 West Lake st.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 13 E. Randolph st.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades.
J. J. McGRATH, 551 and 553 State.
C. P. BIGBY, 624 State st.
T. G. SHEPHERD, 632 State st.
D. T. WALKER, 608 Wabash av.

Paper Hangings and Bedding.
E. G. L. FAXON & CO., 225 Wabash av.

Paper Collars.
PHILA. COLLAR CO. (C. A. Watson), 486 Wabash av.

Pawnbroker.
A. GOLDSMID, 464 1-2 State st.

Physicians and Surgeons.
LYMAN WARE, J. S. SHERMAN, 136 State st.

Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
J. BAUER & CO., 222 Michigan av.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 243 Wabash av.
W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan av.
LYON & HEALY, Wab. av. & 16th st. and 287 W Mad st.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 61 Sixteenth st.
ROOT & CADY, 815 Wabash av.

Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 220 Wabash av.

Plumbers' Supplies.
W. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.

Publishers.
GOODSPEED (Books, Maps & Pictures), ... S. Carpenter.

Pumps.
W. & B. DOUGLAS, 97 West Madison st., in alley.

Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 23 North Clinton st.

Platers in Nickel.
NICKEL-PLATING WORKS, 215 and 217 Clinton st.

Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
CREHAN, ADAMS & CO., Michigan av. foot Adams.
C. L. RICE & CO., cor. Canal and Harrison sts.
VOSE, DINSMORE & CO., 720 Michigan av.

Railroad Ticket Offices and Passenger Depots.
NORTH CHICAGO CITY RY. CO., 426 North Clark.

Raw Furs, Deerskins and Buffalo Robes.
HENRY A. BROMLEY, 513 Wabash av.

Real Estate and Loan.
A. J. AVERILL, 400 Wabash av.
AYRES & HOPE, 441 Wabash av.
BEMAN & DRAKE, 170 Wabash av.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.
BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted st.
SAMUEL GEHR, 515 Wabash av.
W. M. HIPP, 488 Wabash av., & 290 West Randolph.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington st.
JAMES H. KEELER, 282 S. Halsted st.
N. F. MERRILL & CO., 125 West Washington st.
MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison st., Room 4.
OLINGER & BALLARD, 338 Wabash av.
H. O. STONE, 873 Wabash av.
SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.
SCHRADER BROS., 122 W. Randolph st.
GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 50 East Harrison st.

Roofing Materials.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.

Restaurants.
THOMAS ANDREWS, 15 Congress, late 155 Dearborn.

Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & KIENZLE, 446 State st.
HERRING & CO., cor Fourteenth st. and Indiana av.
HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 58 West Madison st.
MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal st.

Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 198 E. Monroe st.

Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).
N. W. SPALDING & BROS., 22 and 24 N. Clinton st.

Saw Manufacturers.
BRANCH, CROOKS & CO., 4 Market st, near Lake.

Scales, Trucks, &c.
J. F. FORSYTH & CO., 40 South Desplaines st.

Seeds.
JAS. P. FOGG & SON, 115 and 117 Kinzie st.

Sewing Machines.
AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE AND OVER-SEAMING SEWING MACHINE, 164 South Halsted st.
"BLEES," J. H. LEBOW & CO., 142 West Twelfth st.
ELLIPTIC, 363 West Madison st.
GROVER & BAKER, 96 W. Randolph, cor. Jefferson.
GOLD MEDAL S. M. CO., 203 W. Madison st.
MANHATTAN, 35 Wabash av.
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 961 Wabash av.
THE DAVIS S. M. CO., 235 S. Halsted st.
WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO., 578 Wabash av.

Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., Michigan av., cor. Jackson.

Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market st.

Shirts and Mens' Furnishing Goods.
WM. R. HARRIS, 79 West Madison st.
WILSON BROS., 581 Wab. av. and 89 W. Washington.

Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 738 W. Lake st.
N. W. SHOW CASE MANUF., 224 West Lake st.

Shutter Fastener.
FRANCIS'S PATENT, Temporary Depot, 135 29th st.

Silver Plating and Bell Hanging.
D. A. FOOT & SON, 95 E. Harrison st.

Steam Fitting.
A. L. WINNE & CO., cor. N. Wells & Michigan sts.

Stoves (Wholesale.)
J. P. RATHBONE & CO., 20 and 22 South Canal st.
S. H. RANSOM & CO., Michigan av. and Washington.
TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 342 Lake st.

Stoves (Retail.)
BENJ. L. CLEAVES, 120 Fifth av.

Stoves and Furnaces.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, nr Light-house.
A. E. LEAVENWORTH, 218 West Lake st.

Soaps (Toilet and Shaving.)
PIONEER MANF. CO., 21 and 23 South Canal st.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c.
EAGLE WORKS MANF. CO., 40 South Canal st.

Trimming Stock.
C. H. HANSEN, 44 West Madison st.

Saddlery Hardware.
HAYDEN & KAY, 47 West Randolph st.

Tin Plate and Metals, Tinned and Japanned Ware.
FRANK STURGES & CO., 269 and 271 W. Harrison.

Toys and Fancy Goods.
VERGHO, RUHLING & CO., Mich. av, nr V. Buren.

Transportation.
GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH, 619 State st.

Trunk Manufacturers.
CHAS. T. WILT, 305 Wabash av.
HASKELL & BRO., 678 Wabash av. and 64 S. Halsted.

Trusses, Supporters, Elastic Stockings, and Braces.
BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 184 W. VanBuren.
MARSH & BOWLES, S. E. cor. State and 19th sts.

Tea.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal.

Tobacco Manufacturers.
HIBBEN & CO., 40 Lasalle st.

Undertaker.
C. H. JORDAN, 56 Canal, near Madison st.
JAMES WRIGHT, 73 N. Clinton, near Randolph st.

Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).
SWAIN, BARNARD & CO., 1826 State st.
WOLF & MICHAEL, 11 and 13 W Madison.

Wood and Willow Ware (Wholesale).
WARNER & FELIX, 301 and 303 Michigan av.
WOLCOTT, DAVIS & CO., 9 and 11 South Canal st.

Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., 10 N. Jefferson.

Window Glass.
PAGE & SPRAGUE, 304 and 306 Wabash av.

Zephyr, Yarns, and Hosiery.
BURKITT & SUTTON, 292 W. Madison st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.
Wanted, everybody to know that omnibuses are running on Indiana-st., ... from ... Lincoln to State-st., by ... and Lake.

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

Prevention of Diseases—Feeding Horses Immediately After Work—Working Immediately After Feeding—Damaged Food—Blankets—Cleanliness.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 1.

PREVENTION OF DISEASES.

Many of the diseases to which our domestic animals are subject—notwithstanding that some of them, when fully developed, are either dangerous, chronic, or incurable—can be easily prevented, in a great many cases, by ordinary precaution. Not a few have this principal source even in a wrong or injudicious treatment, although the latter, in some instances, may be well meant. As such diseases, we will mention only a few of the principal and most frequent ones, such as founder, colic, and, in a majority of cases, heaves and many other diseases of the respiratory organs, and will draw the attention of the readers of THE TRIBUNE toward such cases of injudicious treatment as are very frequent, and which, notwithstanding that the same can be easily avoided, must be considered as the principal causes of those diseases. It is true, the most cases of sickness in our domestic animals occur during the spring, but it is equally true that, probably in a majority of cases, the primary and predisposing causes can be traced back to noxious agencies that have been acting already during the winter; for, in that season a majority of our domestic animals are kept far less according to nature than in the summer. During the winter, they have to subsist entirely on dry food; while during the summer, a great many of them have the benefit of feeding upon the green and juicy grasses of the pasture. During the winter, a great many of our domestic animals either are exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, without being provided with sufficient heating material—that is, food—to resist the cold; or the same are kept tied in a small and illy-ventilated stable,—have to breathe not only the foul air exhaled by themselves and the animals that are kept with them, but also the noxious gases that develop from the manure accumulating in such a stable, and the effluvia from the neighboring dungyard. But all these undoubtedly very injurious agencies seem to be of not as great an importance, at least their influence is not so immediate, as the consequences of some mistakes that are frequently made in the feeding and in the general treatment of our domestic animals, especially of horses; and about those mistakes I want to say a few words of caution. Some of them occur more frequently in the winter than at any other time of the year, for the simple reason that, during the winter, the keeping of our domestic animals is, and must be, much more an artificial one than in any other season.

FEEDING IMMEDIATELY AFTER WORK.

One of the most serious of those mistakes, and a frequent cause of founders and of colic, consists of feeding a horse or mule that has had severe exercise, has performed hard labor, and, perhaps, is covered all over with perspiration, immediately, as soon as the same has come into his stall, with a good feed of grain, such as corn, oats, meal, etc. During exercise, a great deal of organic waste and change of material is taking place in the motory apparatus, especially in the motory muscles, and, in consequence, much more blood is demanded by, and carried to, those organs, than there would be when the animal is resting; that is, in other words, the circulation of the blood through the body is adjusted to the increased wants of the motory organs. If, for argument's sake, we call the distribution of the blood through the animal body a normal one, as it is when the animal is standing quietly in the stable, or when none of the different organs of its body is active in an extraordinary degree, then the distribution of the blood must be called abnormal, at least is much changed, when the motory apparatus, or any other class of organs, is drawn into an extraordinary activity. Such a change, however, in the distribution of the blood, and, consequently, in the circulation of the same, cannot take place very suddenly; neither can it be reduced to a normal condition just as quickly as the extraordinary activity of a certain organ or a class of organs—of the motory organs, for instance,—can be stopped; for, during their extraordinary activity, a considerable waste of organic matter has taken place, which must first be repaired before the circulation and the distribution of the blood can be equalized again. After severe muscular exertions, this process of equalization takes from half an hour to an hour, and, under circumstances, even longer. Therefore, after severe exercises, especially if the same have been continued long enough to cause considerable organic waste, no heavy food should be given within the first hour. Heavy food (grain, etc., but especially corn) demands the full digestive powers of the stomach and the other digestive organs; hence makes it necessary that those organs are supplied with an increased quantity of blood. Therefore, if such food is given, and, as is often the case, in an uncommonly large quantity, too, immediately after hard and lasting exercises of the muscles,—that is, before the circulation and the distribution of the blood have been equalized,—the consequence will be, that either the digestive process cannot be introduced, —colic; or that serious disturbances will occur in the circulation of the blood, and in the absorption of the organic waste and its repair in the motory apparatus, especially in the lower extremities, in the feet,—founder.

WORKING IMMEDIATELY AFTER FEEDING.

Nearly the same results, and for the same reasons, may be effected when a horse is used for hard work, and severe and lasting exercises, immediately after he has finished his meal of grain, especially then, when the muscular exercise begins before the digestive process has been fairly commenced. In such a case, colic is the frequent consequence.

DAMAGED FOOD.

In the winter, when horses have to subsist totally on the food we give them,—when no choice is left them but to eat what we put in their manger,—great care should be taken that their food is wholesome and of the best quality. The consequences of feeding musty, dusty, and mouldy hay—heaves, indigestion, and eye-diseases—are well enough known. They have been ventilated several times in the columns of THE TRIBUNE, and need scarcely my mentioning. The feeding of musty and mouldy grain, especially of musty oats, also has a tendency to produce heaves, eye-diseases, and diseases of the intestines, and urinary organs, and should be avoided if possible. If one is obliged to feed such damaged grain, the latter should be kiln-dried, so that the mould may be destroyed before it is fed to an animal.

BLANKETS.

A great many grooms, and even owners, of horses, especially in cities and towns, are in the habit of having their horses always covered with blankets, which, of course, makes their skin very tender and delicate, prevents the natural growth of the hair during the cold season, and thereby exposes the animals a great deal more to catching cold, if they are a short time without their blanket when not exercised. Others have their horses covered with blankets even during exercise, and make them in that way perspire more freely, which is wrong altogether, and frequently a source of catching cold afterward, when the blanket is removed. To make the skin of a horse used for service so very delicate and soft, can have none but bad consequences. Proper grooming and cleaning the skin, and keeping the same in normal activity, is good and necessary; but putting a blanket on a horse when he is standing idle in a good and comfortable stable, is perfectly useless, except when he has just come home perspiring from exercise. To blanket a horse when working, even if it is in the winter, is not only useless—as his exercise is well able to keep those parts of his body warm that are covered by the blankets, but is also injurious, as it makes him very much predisposed to catching cold. On the other hand a blanket is needed very much when, as it happens very often, horses which, perhaps, have made a long trip and are perspiring all over, are tied to a hitching post or to a fence, and exposed to wind and cold. Such a neglect, and also too great tenderness of the skin, produced by an injudicious use of blankets at a time when they are not needed at all, must be considered as the cause of many rheumatic and catarrhal diseases, especially of the respiratory organs and of the digestive canal. Another abuse of blankets and buffalo robes is frequently made when horses are suffering from pneumonia or pleuritis, or such diseases of the respiratory organs in which the respiration is very much accelerated. If, in such a disease, the patient is covered with several woollen blankets and buffalo robes, or sheep skins, the respiration necessarily becomes still more difficult and considerably accelerated, especially if, at the same time, the patients are kept in a small stable, filled with bad air and the effluvium of the manure.

CLEANLINESS.

Exact cleanliness in a stable is also of the greatest importance for the health of horses, and of other animals, too, not only on account of the production of noxious gases that will take place when the manure and urine are allowed to accumulate, but also on account of the bad influences such accumulating manure, filth and constant dampness will have directly upon the hoofs, and even upon the legs, of the animals—resulting, in horses, very frequently in causing thrush, scratches, and grease-heel.

VETERINARIAN.

A Duel Imminent—Recontre of Two Kentucky Military Chieftains.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Dec. 2.

Last night our sister city of Covington was considerably agitated over the circulation of a report that two of her prominent citizens—men who had become well known by their military record on many a battle-field, as well as in the simpler avocations of peace—had, some time during the day, indulged in a personal altercation, which ended, for the time being, in blows, but which, without doubt, would find a continuance, and probably a tragic close, on the field of honor and under the strictest requirements of the code.

General S. G. Burbridge and Colonel Wedin O'Neil are the parties at issue, both of whom, after having been engaged on many a well-fought battlefield, are now sporting their laurel leaves and earning a subsistence by the collection of claims arising against the Government during and since the war. Now, in the transaction of this business of claim collecting there slips in a third party, who represents the government, and examines, or is supposed to examine, into all accounts presented, to ascertain whether they be just and right and deserving of payment, or the reverse. The name of the adjuster in this department is Captain Johnson, and his residence, by a curious coincidence, is also in Covington, and until lately, the General, the Colonel, and the Captain, *par mobile fratrum* in the school of war, have been warm personal friends.

Only until lately, however. For on yesterday morning, when the Captain and the Colonel chanced to meet, near the corner of Fifth and Madison streets, the Captain manifested a decided coolness toward his whilom friend, and, after the stiff formality of a ceremonious bow had been gone through with, stopped him, saying that he wanted an explanation from him. He said he had been informed that he (the Colonel), in trying to work up his business in Boone, and one or two adjoining counties, had represented that he "had the inside track" with the government agent, and that any claims he might take would be passed, and their payment ordered without too close a scrutiny into their justness. The Captain went on further to say, that while he had valued his friendship, that should be no inducement to him to pass a fraudulent claim, and when he represented that it would, he had stated what was not true.

"It's a d—d lie," the Colonel responded. "I never said such a thing."

"But I have it from good authority," was the answer.

"I don't care who said it. It's a lie," rejoined the Colonel. "Who told you?"

Now at this very moment General Burbridge was crossing the street, and just as he stepped on the curb and was about to join his two supposed friends, the Captain answered the question by saying, "General Burbridge here told me."

"If General Burbridge told you so, he is a d—d liar," angrily responded the Colonel.

A second after, a well directed blow from the General's fist sent the Colonel spinning to the other side of the walk. Before the blow could be returned, mutual friends of both parties interfered and led them away in different directions. During the rest of the day, as we have said before, reports were constantly being circulated that a challenge had been sent and accepted, seconds nominated and that a hostile meeting was inevitable, rumor even going so far as to say that it would take place this morning, and on the frosty mead in the immediate neighborhood of Newport.

FASHIONS.

For Gentlemen and Ladies.

From the New York Tribune, Dec. 1.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.

The hat for promenading, half-dress, and perhaps for business, is the silk hat, rather low, slightly over six inches in the height of the crown, which is bell-shaped, the brim is narrow—about two inches wide—turned at the sides, but not rolled; this style is valued at $9.00. The Alpine hat is *passe*, owing to its great popularity. We find, then, the "Grand Duke" felt hat, for regular business wear, with handsome high square crown, and brim rather narrow; for this, $5.00. A perfect opera hat is of ribbed silk, simulating a beaver, but the springs inside enabling one to carry it flatly beneath the arm. In the pocket, also, may be carried instead, a little soft cap. Astrakhan caps are no longer fashionable; the becoming seal-skin turbans take their place. Also, Persian lamb-skin in black, is exceedingly becoming to blondes.

For suits of full dress, particularly at weddings, receptions, and the opera, black only is admissable; a fine black broadcloth swallow-tailed coat, which has not changed its shape; a single-breasted waistcoat, cut exceedingly low, with rolling collar; the trowsers are narrow and fit closely. For throat ornamentation, fashion is very liberal. There are many pretty and tasteful varieties. Upon full dress occasions, the neck-tie is invariably white, in delicate transparent lawn, rich twilled silk, snowy *crepe de chene*, or corded silk with exquisitely embroidered ends. For the opera, pearl color, pale lavender, and the faintest tint of ashes of roses can be worn in the tie, with gloves to match. The ties are quite narrow, perhaps an inch or less in width, tied in a *petite* bow; the fashionable collar is standing, the points, which nearly meet in front over the bow, are delicately turned over. The Alexis butterfly bow is a bow with two ends. There is another species of tie, the arrangement of which has become a science. A rich scarf gives opportunity for the display of an onyx or diamond. For these dainty little scraps of vanity, most unreasonable prices are asked. The fashionable full dress sack overcoat is very *distingue* this season, in light *cafe au lait*, exceedingly fine, yet thick, lined throughout with soft silk, and the collar and facings of velvet; these range in price as high as $75.

The second best suit, or rather semi-dress, which is devoted to concerts, calls, quiet evening receptions, promenading, church, dinners and lunches with ladies, is composed of an invisible-blue broadcloth, verging upon black, double-breasted, varying from those of last year in being longer. Waistcoat and trowsers of the same; but a white waistcoat and trowsers, if a delicate lavendar, are equally fashionable, if the taste of the wearer so demands. The overcoat may be censured for lack of style, being plain and dark material, in beaver. More graceful, however, are the fine fur beaver overcoats, worth $95, the collar disclosing a glimpse of the dainty necktie. For solid business suits, all varieties of rough stuffs are affected; the mixed English goods—a hair stripe of white in black, striped cassimeres, and pepper-and-salt. The dashing cut-away coat is short, double-breasted, square in front, large flaps to the pockets. The waistcoat and trowsers are of the same goods. Two waistcoats accompany this style of dress; one must be buttoned three buttons, "no more," says *Monsieur La Mode*; the other is single-breasted, no collar, and buttoned closely up to the throat. These suits range in price from $70 to $85.

As the holidays approach, profound are the calculations of woman's brain, and from lovely lips plaintive voices ask: "What shall I give him this year?" The most acceptable addition to a masculine wardrobe, particularly if created by the "fairest hands he kens," is a breakfast, smoking, or lounging sack. These are easily made by a pattern, in cashmere, velveteen, tartan plaids, or gorgeous Oriental designs. For a brunette, a heavy English black velveteen, with collar and cuffs of crimson silk quilted, edged with cording of the same color, lined throughout with farmer's satin or delaine, and slightly wadded: Cretonne figures or brocaded silk, or dark rich cashmere, with gay palms. For blondes, the soft ashes of roses, cashmere, or merino, gray and drab, with silk facings, and trimmings of blue, Nile green, or rose color. Four yards of velveteen makes a billiard or library sack, costing, ready-made, from $30 to $50. Again, there are rich chestnut-brown velveteen, and the deep olive green, and the fashionable plum color, trimmed with silk or satin of a shade brighter, and beautifully quilted. Gentlemen of exquisite taste in artistic beauty of design can be gratified by the elegance and marvellous cuttings of antique stones, where, upon foundations of burned ceramic, are carvings in chrysoprase, onyx, and jasper, of every species of mythological designs. Beautiful real rings and seals for chains are cut in intaglio, as well as in cameo, of sardonyx, jasper, and even in emeralds and topazes. A large oval medallion of cameo, or, for, example, a design in chrysoprase of an exquisite face or figure in white upon a base of vivid green, is used for a scarf-pin; a magnificent emerald cut in intaglio, with a set of studs and sleevebuttons, is valued at $1,000. Rings for scarfs are peculiarly elegant in cameo, with a golden setting of a greenish tint, expressly for gentlemen, in rays or lance-like shafts, each tipped with a glittering diamond. Other styles of studs are rather large, the fastenings are spiral; the oblong sleeve button is replaced by one equally large but square.

LADIES' FASHIONS.

The advent of royalty has given us a new polonaise, gracefully called "The Alexis," by its inventress, the high priestess of an emporium of fashion. A very charming affair, and quite worthy its royal name. Just now, with the dancing fever at its culmination, exquisitely tinted robes of silk, in harmonious fascination, tempt the senses. The prices range among the hundreds. Among the imported robes, which consist of two colors in rather violent contrast, are the loveliest tint of lavender or blue violet *faille* in contrast with rose color; a pale shade of coffee and black; delicate ashes of rose and fuschia; the rosy, creamy coloring of the tea rose and *cypres* green, and a beautiful light green of a peculiar silvery shimmer, as if moonlight had been pinioned in its meshes. Then again, also, prepared for the grand ball, were crape costumes, illusive and airy as fleecy clouds, edged with silk fringe. These crape overdresses are exquisitely embroidered and fringed, and, with a quaint eccentricity, sometimes trimmed with a narrow border of ermine, or swan's down. *Faille*, of a charming creamy-tinted white, imported especially for brides, is also sought after, and worn, too, by those who brides would be. This is $8 a yard, and another quality as high as $10. From twenty to twenty-five yards is required for the dress, which, when added to the fine lace trimming, of point or Valenciennes and flowers, forms no inconsiderable item of expense for a dress which society demands should not be worn too often. The *corsage* is cut quite low this winter, with round waists, which inaugurate the revival of sashes. Sleeves are so *petite* as to be nearly invisible. A deep *bertha* of lace falls from the neck of the *corsage*. Another revolution has taken place in the style of short skirts, with the trained overskirt, a most economical arrangement for the street, and exceedingly graceful for full dress. The trained underskirt is falling into disuse. Among the new shades, many of which were made up for the Duke's ball, were *Indienne* or *lapis lazuli* blue, trimmed with another shade of blue; *Sylphide*, the most delicate of Quaker gray; *rose pais*, of a pale sea-shell tinting; a rosy lavender with a flounce of English point, another shade of lavender formed the second flounce, over which hung a narrow ruffling of point, the third of a still fainter color, bordering upon pearl, with more point; the low, round waist had a bertha of point, and a cluster of azaleas nestled upon the shoulders and the front of the corsage. A magnificent toilet was of rich water green heavy *faille*, with a garniture of *Alençon*, the queen of laces. For the happy chaperons of the belles of society magnificent brocades for over-dresses are found worn over plain *faille*, in richest pompadour of artistically arranged bouquets of many colors. These are made up with vests cut very deep and square, and trimmed with superb old lace. Others wore thick silk petticoats and velvet trains, with stomachers of costly lace. Bronze shades are very fashionable for stately dowagers, made with the Louis XIV. vest, buttoned with mosaic buttons set in red gold. Black silk dresses are properly trimmed with *passementerie*, slightly dotted with jet, fringe and lace. Many silk underskirts are made short and quite plain, an overskirt is added elaborately trimmed with gimp and chantilly lace, and yet another trained overskirt for evening wear.

The rage for fur seems to have gained its height. Silk, velvet, and velveteen are alike bordered with various kinds of fur, added to which very long boas are more fashionable than collars. The very newest of the expensive furs is the silver or black fox. The hair is long and silvery gray, so costly that the little muff is valued at $350. It is as fleecy and puffy as marabout. For trimming, it costs $12 a yard. The Alaska sable is popular still, and cheap; an entire set may be had for $80. This is also used for trimming all kinds of outside wraps at $3 per yard. Russian sables are as costly as ever, and just now especially coveted. Notwithstanding the fever for new things, mink is as much admired as ever, dark mink bringing the old prices—$125 and $150 a set. Chinchilla, grebe, and seal-skin are found in handsome sets for young ladies and children. Ermine sets consist of a long boa and very small muff. This is not so popular as formerly. Nothing can be more comfortable than sacks of fur. These are short, with a loose sleeve. Very fine seal-skin sacks are valued at $100, and higher yet, according to the color and quality. Many are slashed at the back to accord with the *tournure*. It is fashionable this season to border a fur jacket with another kind of fur; for example, seal bordered with grebe or Alaska sable, or even the silver fox. Black marten is more fashionable than Astrachan, particularly for mourning. Ermine bordered with seal is another innovation of capricious fashion. The fashionable fur for gentlemen is seal-skin in the turban, cuffs, and collar of of coats, and bordering for gloves.

Marvels of beauty in intricate and costly work are offered for inspection by our superb jewelry establishments. Necklaces of heavy Roman gold are made with pendants of antique stones cut in intaglio, mosaics, or onyx set in precious stones. Everything of antiquity in style is sought eagerly for. Lockets are exquisitely beautiful, with beautifully carved mythological heads on jasper and sardonyx. Bracelets and earrings all partake of the antique in color and setting. Rumor says 600 shades are out in gloves. The "Marie Antoinette" promises to be the glove *par excellence*. It is of very fine elastic kid, wears excellently well, and comes in all the new colors, beautifully stitched. Black gloves are very *distingue*, embroidered in colors to suit the costume. Dog skin is popular, just now, for street wear.

THE GLACIERS OF AMERICA.

Their Origin and Course.

Prof. James D. Dana, the distinguished geologist of Yale, has just published in the *American Journal of Science* an interesting and valuable paper "on the position and height of the elevated plateau in which the glacier of New England, in the glacial era, had its origin." The Professor introduces his research with the just remark that "the existence of a region of high elevation in northern America as the source of a continued glacier in the glacial era has often been assumed, but rather because the glacial theory was lame without it than as a result of special research with respect to the extent and location of such a region." Professor Dana then concisely gives the direction of the glacial furrows or scratches crossing the Green and White Mountains, and shows that they could not have been made with the land of North America at its present level, and that these scratches on the rocky summits of New England point toward some great region of elevated lands, on the slopes of which the stupendous glacier began its southerly motion.

The scratches point over Lake Champlain, the low hills and plains beyond, and across the St. Lawrence to the valley of the Ottawa, which extends to a point nearly five hundred miles in an air-line from Mount Mansfield, and five hundred and seventy miles from the White Mountains, with an average trend of south sixty-five degrees east. The glacier-scratches point to the eastward of the Ottawa, at least as far east as the region northeast of Lake Temiscaming, on the watershed between the St. Lawrence Valley and Hudson's Bay, and as the scratches of the White Mountains and Green Mountains and those of the lower part of the Ottawa Valley all point toward this area, as do also the glacial marks of Northern Maine, of the adjoining region of Canada, of Western New York, and of Lake Huron, Professor Dana thinks that he is justified in saying that the icy plateau whence the great glacier took its departure must have existed somewhere on the western border of Hudson's Bay.

According to Professor Guyot, the average height of the Green Mountain range is thirty-five hundred feet. The distance from Mount Mansfield to the sea west of southeastern Massachusetts is two hundred miles. The scratches in this mountain point southeastward to the upper Merrimack valley, and those of this valley and of the adjoining region down this valley in the direction of Boston Bay; and to this bay the distance from the summit of Mount Mansfield is but one hundred and seventy-five miles. Still, taking two hundred miles as the length of the old glacier from Mount Mansfield to the sea, and thirty-five hundred feet as the average height of the Green Mountains in Vermont, the average rate of descent in the land is seventeen and a half feet in a mile. This was consequently the amount of slope that moved the glacier of a large part of New England.

To have moved the same glacier from the northwestward across the Green Mountains, and to have abraded their highest summits and also scored surfaces on the White Mountains, that are full five thousand two hundred feet above the sea, the slope of of the icy plateau must have been higher than 5,200 feet. We can reasonably assume that this plateau, whence originated the glacier, had a rate of descent toward the 5,200 foot level on the White Mountains, of at least three feet to the mile, and this rate for 400 miles would make the height of the plateau about 6,400 feet. The water shed about Hudson's Bay is now 1,500 feet above the sea, therefore, the average elevation of this region must have been about 4,000 feet greater than now. "It is not supposed, or supposable," says Professor Dana, "that the region was the course of a range of crested mountains that have since been washed away. No facts favor such an extravagant assumption. All that the case demands is simply a bending upward of the surface over a wide area through a general continental movement of the coast, having its greatest results in the north; and such we may believe it to have been. Similar oscillations of surface upward, (see *Evening Post* of November 4, under "Our Scientific Summary"), and again downward, have taken place through all geological time, and they are still in progress; and geologists have detected them on seashores where there is a standard water-level for comparison. Moreover, the work of lifting continents and raising mountain chains went forward on a stupendous scale over Europe, Asia, and both Americas, through the whole era of the tertiary."

Southeastwardly moved the great glacier down the valley of the Ottawa and on the slopes to the east of it, having, to this distant day, the track of its course engraved deeply in the Rocky Mountain flanks. With from 6,000 to 8,000 feet thickness of ice, the glacier kept on its course, guided only by the general slope of the land, but at the same time moulded itself into the larger valleys and into many even of the local slopes. The intense cold that is known to have existed in the American glacial era is also naturally accounted for if the land of Northern Canada was a great plateau, being an elevation higher than the summit of Mount Washington.

The upward movement of the glacial era, which carried the north at least 5,000 feet above its present level, was followed by the slow subsidence of the "Champlain period," when the same lands sunk to a greater extent than they had previously been raised, letting down the Valley of the St. Lawrence, about Montreal, 500 feet below its present level, and probably 1,000 feet below its glacial-era level. With this sinking of the land began the melting of the glacier. Owing to the sinking of the surface in the north, northern and southern rivers had their slope greatly lessened, and in some cases made quite level for long distances, and by vast deposits of drift the Niagara and other rivers had their channels so obstructed that they were forced to cut new passages, while other water-courses of the glacial era were wholly cut off, as that from the Champlain Lake down the Hudson Valley. Then came the "terrace era," during which the land reached its present level, while the river channels were deepened, and the lake and river terraces, which now cover the continent, were formed.

The Painter's Quietus.

An artist in Nashua, N. H., not long ago, was doing his best at a sunset on the Rhine. A magnificent old castle occupied a prominent position in the picture, behind which, it is supposed, the glorious orbs of day had just disappeared, giving to the rocks, hills and dales that picturesque twilight which is so much admired by lovers of nature. As its rays fell upon the placid sheen of the Rhine, its reflections sparkled like molten silver. The artist surveyed his work, in general outline, in blending and shading, lay down his pallet and brush, and was congratulating himself on the success of his masterpiece, when a countryman, who, unnoticed, had been viewing the picture from behind, remarked, with a measured tone, "Well, I swan, that looks nat'ral."

"Ah, indeed!" replied the artist, looking at the speaker, who certainly hadn't the appearance of having travelled a great distance beyond the barnyard. "Do you recognize it?"

"Recognize it? I guess I do. Been there mor'n forty times. It's just up here in the edge of Leominster. That buildin' there" (the castle) "is Squire Jones' soap-house, and this shiny stuff" (the shimmering Rhine) "is the soapsuds that comes from it."

There was an artist's studio to rent next day, and Raphael lost a talented follower, but the world in general and Nashua in particular found an excellent carriage and sign painter.

A VALUABLE RELIC.

Description of the Marble Sarcophagus Found at Tarsus—Its Presentation to the Museum of Art at New York.

From the New York Times.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art has received from Mr. J. Augustus Johnson, lately United States Consul General at Beirut, and now a member of the bar of this city, a very valuable gift, a marble sarcophagus, highly ornamented with sculptured figures, which was discovered some years ago in Tarsus, in Cilicia, the birth-place of the Apostle Paul. This relic of antiquity was thought of such value and importance that the Navy Department gave orders to have it brought hither in a man-of-war, and it arrived a few days ago safely in Philadelphia, in the United States steamer Richmond. It will, no doubt, attract much attention from antiquarians when placed on exhibition in the Museum of Art.

The sarcophagus has a curious recent history. Shortly after its discovery it became the property of Mr. Abdo Debbas, an educated Arab merchant living at Tarsus. He desired to give it to Mr. Johnson, who, however, refused to receive a gift, being then a public officer, and Mr. Debbas finally proposed to present the relic to any society in this country which Mr. Johnson might designate. He caused it thereupon to be offered to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which formally accepted the gift last December. It was with much labor sent from Tarsus to the port of Mersine, where it was taken on board of the Shenandoah, and later transhipped to the Richmond.

The following description of the sarcophagus was written by an American missionary, Rev. Mr. Goss, shortly after its discovery.

The outside length is 6 feet 9 inches; width, 2 feet 9 inches, and height, 2 feet 6 inches. Inside, 5 feet 9 inches; width, 1 foot 10 inches; height, 2 feet 2 inches. The corner is in the form of a slanting roof, the highest point being 1 foot 6 inches in a perpendicular line from the lower edge. There is also a space 5 inches in width on the sides between the lower edge and the point where the slant begins. In describing the sarcophagus, I commence with the ends, both of which are alike. On either edge stands a beautifully carved winged angel, with the right hand upraised, and dressed in a short skirt not reaching the knee, a band across the shoulder, and a loose garment attached to the waist on the right side, covering the leg and trailing on the ground. In the centre is a head, under which hangs gracefully and in the form of a new moon, a wreath of oak leaves, from the lowest point of which is suspended a cluster of grapes or something very closely resembling it. On the front are three wreaths of equal length, like the one on the end, about two of which are heads, while over the centre one is a blank tablet. The ends of the wreaths are supported by angels in a standing position—male figures, without dress, while those at the edge, above described, are females. On one end of the cover, and exactly in the centre, is Cupid standing with a drawn bow and aiming at Venus, who lies on her left side before him, and has a loose garment thrown over her, extending from the waist to her feet. Cupid is without dress. On the other end (of the cover) are Cupid and Venus again, both in a standing posture, embracing each other most lovingly, and having their cheeks, not lips, closely pressed together. Near Cupid stands his quiver and bow, and not far from Venus is seen a little bird. On the front of the cover, at either end, is a winged angel in a standing posture and nude. These stand in special prominences, carved and hollowed for them, and more than a foot in height. On the side between the lower edge and the point where the slant begins, is a space, as mentioned above five inches in width, and extending the whole length of the cover, are the following figures, and in the order in which they are enumerated: Leopard, angel with club, lion, goat or hart, angel with club, tiger, angel, goat or hart, angel, hippopotamus, angel, tiger, goat or hart, woman, leopard. These angels and animals have not a quiet posture, but each is fighting his neighbor."

With the sarcophagus are the bones and teeth of the person who was buried in it, and a lamp also found in it.

THE EX-EMPIRE.

What the Dwellers in the Tuileries Drank—Sale of the Emperor's Wines.

Paris (Nov. 14) Correspondence of the London News.

The catalogue is out of 100,000 bottles and fifty-seven butts of the Emperor's wine, the sale of which by auction will commence, in the Louvre, on Thursday, and is expected to last a fortnight. The great quantity takes the public by surprise, for it was announced that what with the Prussian occupation, the siege of Paris, and the Commune, the Imperial cellars had been pretty well cleared out, and that but a small portion of their contents remained to be brought to the hammer. It would seem, however, that the bulk of the wine must have been preserved from all foes, for the auctioneer classes the treasures, which he has the honor of submitting to public competition, under the respective headings of "Tuileries," "Fontainebleau," and "Compiegne." I assume that there must be many old frequenters of Fontainebleau tea parties, Compiegne hunts, and Tuileries balls, who will be able from these indications to form an idea which category of wine is likely to be the best. The Emperor, with all his faults, was essentially open-handed and hospitable. Whether he spent his own money or that of the State, he thought little of expense. The best wines that the world could produce were often laid before his chosen friends and distinguished guests. But, with all his extravagance, there was something like order in the administration of his enormous household. And it is not to be supposed that the fashionable young men (*les petits crevés*), the artists, journalists, and comparatively humble people of all classes, who for one reason or another were invited to Fontainebleau or Compiegne, and allowed to give breakfasts to their friends in private rooms, were served with wines which would be considered first-rate by an Oxford Don, a bencher of the Inns of Court, or an Alderman. But the superstition being brushed away that wines from an Imperial cellar must necessarily be better than any other, I dare say some very good parcels may be picked up at this sale at reasonable prices. Purchasers should insist upon tasting; and this, according to the custom of French auction rooms, is not difficult to do—unless in the case of palpable Jeremy Diddlers who come to guzzle. Much good wine there certainly must be. The immense quantity of claret is the principal thing. There are upward of 12,900 bottles of a very good growth of claret, not well-known, called Montrose. Of the more familiar brands—Chateau Lafitte, Chateau Margaux, Chateau Larose, Chateau Latour, Chateau Leoville, Branne Mouton, and Cos d'Estournelle—there is a goodly show. The stock of Burgundy is far less abundant; of the highest makes, such as Chambertin, Romanee and Clos Vougeot, there are only a few hundred bottles. The 600 bottles of the best class of Sauterne, Chateau-Yquem, 1847, will be priceless, if there is no trickery in the catalogue. There are scarcely more than 1,000 bottles of Champagne. The collection of Rhine wine is extremely meagre, with the exception of the very best of all Rhine wines, Johanisberger. Of this rare vintage there are advertised 523 bottles from the Tuileries, 205 from Fontainebleau, and 51 from Compiegne. The intimate friendship between the Emperor and Empress and the Prince and Princess of Metternich renders it probable that the Johannisberger is that which never comes into the market—is grown on the top of the mound under the windows of the Schloss Metternich, which everybody sees going down the Rhine, and is called the "Pride of the Cellar," and I should not be surprised if it were to fetch prices hitherto unprecedented. In the list of foreign—(that is to say not French)—wines, there is a considerable quantity of old Madeira, which I am told is unmatched. The Port, of which there are about 2,000 bottles, is described as *Porto dore*, a designation foreign to my recollections of that now, to me, obsolete liquid. Of absinthe—the liquor which, according to caricatures, must be abjured before the French army can again become great—there are but ten bottles—six from Fontainebleau, and four from Compiegne.

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RUMSEY, WILLIAMS & CO.,

43 CANAL-ST.,

Are now paying particular attention to handling

DRESSED HOGS,

And will make liberal advances on consignments of same. Daily market reports, weight lists and stencils furnished upon application.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS, AT WILSON BROS.,

222 Wabash-av., 68 West Washington-st., Chicago, and Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

GIFT CONCERT.

LAST NOTICE.

Secure Your Christmas and New Year Gifts.

$1,000,000.00.

By the authority of the act of the Legislature of Kentucky, of March 13, 1871, the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky, will give a

GRAND GIFT CONCERT,

AT LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Saturday, Dec. 16, 1871.

100,000 TICKETS OF ADMISSION, $10 EACH, CURRENCY; HALF TICKETS, $5; QUARTER TICKETS, $2.50.

Tickets will be sent by registered letter; the money for them may be sent by P. O. money order, greenbacks, or draft.

Each ticket consists of four quarters; value, $2.50 each. The holder is entitled to admission to the Concert, and to the value of the gift awarded to it or its fraction.

$550,000 IN GREENBACKS will be distributed to holders of tickets, in gifts of from $100,000, the highest, to $100, the lowest, being 721 gifts in all.

The Concert is for the benefit of the

Public Library of Kentucky.

THE CITIZENS' BANK OF KY. IS TREASURER, and the Corporators and Supervisors are the Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky, and twenty-seven of the most distinguished and respectable citizens of the State.

The undersigned, late principal business manager of the very successful Gift Concert for the benefit of the Mercantile Library at San Francisco, has been appointed Agent and Manager of this Grand Gift Concert.

The drawing and distribution will take place in public, and everything will be done to satisfy the buyers of tickets that their interests will be as well protected as if they were personally present to superintend the entire affair.

For tickets and information apply to
C. R. PETERS, 120 Main-st., Louisville, Ky.,
No. 8 Astor House, New York.
H. N. Hempsted, No. 410 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.
M. A. French, Virginia City, Nevada.
M. A. Wolf, No. 316 Chestnut-st., St. Louis.

Tickets also for sale in every prominent place in the United States.

Owing to the general derangement of mails and advertisements consequent on the disastrous conflagrations in the West, the sale of tickets in this enterprise is extended to Nov. 30, 1871, at which time the main office, 120 Main-st., Louisville, Ky., will close for adjustment of accounts and business. No orders except by mail will be received after Dec. 1st, and no orders by mail will be filled after Dec. 10th. The New York office will close Dec. 10th; other agencies Dec. 5th. Every ticket unsold Dec. 14th will be cancelled by its number. The drawing will take place in public, Dec. 16th, 1871, commencing at 7 a. m., and continue until the 721 gifts are awarded. Payment of awards will commence Dec. 19, at 9 o'clock a. m. Circulars of awards will be found at every agency as soon as they can be issued correctly, and will also be sent to all ticket buyers as soon as possible. No order will be filled at main office for less than $10.

CHARLES R. PETERS, Manager.

For particulars and information call on

I. S. HULL, Sherman House, Chicago,

Until the 14th inst.

J. S. HULL.

BANKING.

BANK NOTICE.

The Commercial National Bank

(National No. 713. Established 1865.)

HAS REMOVED

To its centrally located new temporary building on

The Crosby Opera House Lot,

Washington-st., between Dearborn and State-sts., burnt district, a location which it is believed will be equally convenient for customers in all parts of the city, by reason of the street car and omnibus lines centering from all directions.

This institution transacts a regular banking business, buys and sells exchange, makes collections, issues certificates of deposits, discounts commercial paper, advances on convertible collaterals, and accepts deposit accounts from business firms, individuals, corporations, institutions, banks, and bankers of known good standing, and affords patrons liberal facilities and legitimate accommodations, but does not solicit interest bearing accounts.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

H. W. King,	E. F. Pulsifer,	H. H. Taylor,
Albert Keep,	A. Cowles,	S. W. Rawson,
E. B. Phillips,	H. Z. Culver,	P. R. Westfall,
Bacon Wheeler,	N. O. Williams,	W. H. Ferry,
H. T. Eames.		

H. F. EAMES, President.
W. H. FERRY, Vice President.
M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.
GEO. L. OTIS, Asst. Cashier.

The Commercial LOAN COMPANY

Has purchased, since the great fire, the stone-front building, 126 ARCHER-AV., junction Twenty-second-st., and have resumed business as usual in said building. A first-class fire-proof vault is completed. The patrons of the Bank can deposit valuable papers or articles in said vault without charge.

THE COMMERCIAL LOAN CO. will transact a savings as well as a general banking business, sell bills of exchange on New York, and the principal cities of Europe.

The Commercial Loan Co. has also secured a twenty-years lease of the northwest corner of North Clark and Michigan-sts. A fire-proof building and vault is now being built on said lot, and we expect to resume our North Side business about the first day of January next.

FRED. MEYER, Cashier.

TOLMAN WHEELER, President.

TRUSTEES—M. D. Buchanan, Conrad Gehrke, Tolman Wheeler, C. Kann, Wm. Knoke, Wm. A. Ewing, Bacon Wheeler, C. E. Meyer, Thomas Buchanan, Jr., Fred. Meyer, O. Cronkhite.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27, 1871.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, BANKERS,

MASONIC BUILDING,

Corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts.,

Branch Office, 493 Wabash-av.,

Transact a regular banking business same as State or National Bank.
Also deal in Government Securities, convert the '62 5-20s due Dec. 1.
Draw Cold Bills of Exchange on New York, and Sterling Bills direct on London.

Real Estate Loan and Trust Co.

SAVINGS BANK.

SOUTH SIDE OFFICE,
685 Wabash-av.

WEST SIDE OFFICE,
121 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

BENJ. LOMBARD, President.
S. A. BRIGGS, Vice President.

Dry Goods Bank.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

336 Broadway, - NEW YORK.

DIRECTORS.

Jarvis Slade,	
Thomas P. Eldridge,	Eldridge, Dunham & Co.
Samuel B. Dana,	Upham, Tucker & Co.
Cornelius N. Bliss,	John S. & Eben Wright & Co.
M. F. Hunt,	Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
Walter H. Lewis,	Lewis Brothers & Co.
Edward M. Townsend,	Townsend & Yale.
Jacob Wendell,	J. C. Howe & Co.
S. S. Fisher,	
James Emott,	Emot, Hammond & Pomeroy, (Counsel.)
Hewlett Scudder,	Jones, Underhill & Scudder.
George F. Victor,	F. Victor & Achelis.
Bryce Gray,	James F. White & Co.
Edward E. Poor,	Denny, Poor & Co.
Chas. G. Shaw,	Shaw, Barbour & Co. (of Cincinnati.)
Henry Almy,	Almy & Co.
Wm. Post,	Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co.
Jesse Seligman,	J. & W. Seligman & Co.
William P. Brintnall,	

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers and dealers generally throughout the country are solicited. Collections made on very reasonable terms. Interest allowed on Banks and Bankers' balances.

WILLIAM P. BRINTNALL, President.
CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

TOBACCO.

THE FIRST MANUFACTORY IN THE BURNT DISTRICT.

CHICAGO TOBACCO WORKS,

WATT & JOHNSON, Proprietors,

ARCADE COURT,

Rear of 160 LaSalle st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

HART BROTHERS,

Wholesale Mens' Furnishing Goods and Manufacturers of Shirts, Drawers, Overalls, &c., beg to announce to their friends and patrons that they have removed from their temporary place of business, 28 and 30 Sixteenth-st., to their new building on Michigan-av., Park Front, third door north of Jackson-st. Our stock being complete in every department, we are happy to assure those who wish to patronize us that we can serve them to their entire satisfaction. Orders faithfully executed and filled with despatch.

HART BROTHERS.

CROCKERY, ETC.

Ketchum & Martin,

201 E. Madison-st.,

Have a full line of

Crockery, Glassware, Bar Goods, Lamps, And Lamp Fixtures,

Open stock and original packages, which they offer

Wholesale & Retail

At the lowest market prices.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GRAIN, SEEDS, DRESSED HOGS,

POPE & DAVIS,

Commission, 43 West Washington-st., Chicago.

Prompt personal attention to business. Correspondence, &c., solicited. We furnish valuable list of "Hints to Shippers of Dressed Hogs, on application."

WM. J. POPE. R. L. DAVIS.

MEAD & HIGGINS

Wholesale Grocers,

204 & 206 West Washington-st.,

Offer a full line of goods at very low prices.
Call and see us.

WINDOW GLASS,

PAINTS AND OILS,

PAGE & SPRAGUE,

306 and 308 Wabash-av.

GAGE BROS. & CO.

WHOLESALE

MILLINERY.

961 Indiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts.

WAHL BROTHERS

Are now permanently located at 120 Michigan-av., where they are in full supply of all grades of

GLUE AND NEATSFOOT OIL.

Cash for Glue stock.

Colwell, Clark & Co.,

CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS,

OTTAWA, ILLINOIS.

Having an extensive Planing, Sash, Door, and Blind Factory in active operation, where are employed 100 men, and with a heavy stock of seasoned Lumber on hand, we are prepared to do contract work in Chicago with despatch; will take contracts, including masonry. We invite correspondence from parties desiring to build.

COLWELL, CLARK & CO.

MORRISON & COLWELL,

Manufacturers of the

DOUBLE DOME FURNACE,

AND

New Home Comfort Cooking Stove,

TROY, N. Y., AND

No. 335 State-st., Chicago.

MACLEAN & COLLINS, WESTERN AGENTS.

Send for catalogue.

NORTHWESTERN

Horse Nail Company,

781 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.

We take pleasure in advising the trade that we are again in complete running order. We shall run night and day, and shall exert ourselves to fill orders with all possible despatch. No change in prices.

A. W. KINGSLAND, Sec'y.

EAGLE IRON FOUNDRY,

(Established in 1840,)

SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr.,

812, 814, 816, and 818 Race-st.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc., etc. Light and heavy Water Pipes, Sinks, etc. Fire Doors, Bars, and Bakers' Oven Castings, etc. Old castings of all descriptions.

THE ILLINOIS IRON WORKS,

Corner of Wells and Van Buren-sts.,

have reopened their business again, and are prepared to take orders for ventilators, shutters, gratings, railings, stairs, and all kinds of building work. Particular attention will be paid to the manufacturing of screw-jacks, derricks, etc.

A. BOLTER, Proprietor.

TOYS.

Vergho, Ruhling & Co.'s Retail Store, 934 State-st.

DR. W. H. BYFORD'S

Office is removed to

785 Wabash-av.,

CORNER SIXTEENTH-ST.

GAS FIXTURES.

J. WINGRAVE, JR. & CO.,

229 Michigan-av., Lake Park.

(Formerly 56 Lake st.)

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co.,

Civil Engineers and Contractors,

99 S. Clinton-st., Chicago.

Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

CORY, BARRETT & HANNA,

Brokers and dealers in Drugs, Paints, Oils, and Window Glass; Carbon Oil, Naphthas, 74° and 89° Gasoline for lamps and gas machines.

158 Michigan-av., lake front, corner of Adams-st.

GILBERT R. SMITH,

BROKER,

No. 17 Harmon-court.

CITY AND COUNTY SURVEYOR.

S. S. GREELEY,

364 Wabash-av.

A. F. OTTO,

Watchmaker & Jeweller,

No. 201 Fifth-av. Residence, 75 Aberdeen-st.

DR. W. C. HUNT,

Office, 318 West Madison-st.

Residence, 857 West Monroe-st.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD LINE

Steam between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry,

THREE SAILINGS EVERY WEEK.

Passengers booked to and from German and Scandinavian ports, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight drafts from £1 upward. Through bills of lading for merchandise, to and from Europe, issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent,

376 State-st., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE.

New York, Cork, and Liverpool.

Passenger accommodations, saloon and steerage unrivalled.

Local agents wanted in Western States. Apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Tribune office, Chicago.

SEWING MACHINES.

WANTED.

All persons who have lost their SEWING MACHINE, of whatever make, by the late fire, to call at the office of the HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE, No. 247 West Madison-st., in basement, and examine the Simplest, Cheapest Lock-Stitch Machine in the World.

Price . . . . $40.

All parties who have lost their Sewing Machine, of whatever make, by buying from us, will get a DISCOUNT of Twenty-five per cent from our regular prices.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.

JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS.

Special Notice.

The world-renowned HOWE SEWING MACHINES (*E. Howe, Jr.*), *have again got into good working order, and have ample facilities for supplying these celebrated machines to the trade of the Northwest.* SPECIAL ATTENTION *will be given to our* CHICAGO CITY TRADE, *and we invite every person about to purchase to call and examine the oldest, best and most reliable Sewing Machine extant. Terms as liberal as are known to the Trade,*

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.

J. O. BRYANT, Manager,

GENERAL OFFICE—No. 239 South Halsted-st.

SOUTH SIDE OFFICE—No. 529 Wabash-av.

HOTELS.

St. James Hotel,

LOCATED

Corner Clark and Polk-sts.

Containing 150 Rooms. The Largest and Best Furnished Hotel in the West.

H. A. LORING, Late Hatteson House,
WILLIS HOWE, Late St. James Hotel,

Will be pleased to see their old friends. Ask busses for the NEW ST. JAMES.

Clifton House,

NORTHWEST CORNER OF

WASHINGTON AND HALSTED-STS.

W. A. JENKINS, Proprietor.

H. F. KITTREDGE.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Washington, D. C.

Refurnished throughout. Passenger Elevator introduced.

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor,
(Also of Congress Hall, Cape May, N. J.)

CANNED ROAST BEEF.

THE NEW YORK AND TEXAS

Beef Preserving Co.

Are now prepared to furnish to families their

CANNED ROAST BEEF

At wholesale and retail, put up in cases containing 2 doz. 2 lb. cans, and in cases containing 10 7¼ lb. cans.

This Company has been at great expense for the past several years in perfecting the machinery now erected near Galveston, Texas, to put up the delicious quality of Beef which they now offer to the Public.

This Beef is really more nutritious, and more economical for family use, than any ever offered for sale in any market, as the juices and gelatine portions are all retained in the can.

IT IS SOLID MEAT, READY COOKED. Can contains no bone or gristle. Open the can, turn the contents into the saucepan, season to your taste, and when hot serve it upon the table as CARVED ROAST BEEF.

Its cost is less than half of the price of butchers' meat. It is hermetically sealed, and will keep for years just as good when opened as though cooked immediately. It is all alike, and very tender. It is also very nice eaten cold.

The beef is cut in proper pieces, and, after being thoroughly cleansed, is roasted in a patent oven, so arranged that the juices and gelatine properties, which fall while in the process of cooking, are continually turned over it, thus retaining all its real nutriment and flavor. The bone and gristle are next removed, and the beef is then pressed into cans.

It is pure roast beef, with the flavor of that article when cold; but with more of juice and gelatine, owing to the process of cooking, and much more tender than the average market joint, because of the choice cattle selected, and of the mixture of tenderloin and other parts together.

CHOPPED, OR PIE-MEAT.

The chopped form makes excellent meat balls, a superior hash, delicious salad, and is so much in request among mince pie bakers as to have given it the name of "pie meat."

A great saving to hotels and families who have to prepare their CLEAR MEAT FOR MINCE PIES.

Two and a half pounds of beef, when divested of bone and gristle, and cooked, make about one pound of this clear meat.

Three lb. cans, 60c; 7 1-2 lb. cans, $1.35. Liberal discount to the trade.

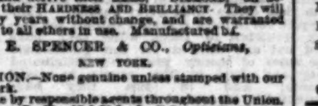
The attention of hotels, restaurants, boarding-house keepers, shipmasters, and families, is called to this superior article. GEO. H. MUNROE, President and Patentee. Office of the company, 16 Cedar st., New York City.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO., 57 State st., between Lake and Randolph, sole Agents for Chicago.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!



But the Diamond Spectacles Will Preserve It.

IF YOU VALUE YOUR EYESIGHT

USE THESE

PERFECT LENSES.

Ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "DIAMOND," on account of their HARDNESS AND BRILLIANCY. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by

J. E. SPENCER & CO., *Opticians*,
NEW YORK.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union.

J. B. MAYO & CO., 468 State-st., Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills. From whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Winter Wisdom.

Warm clothing alone will not protect the body against the consequences of the sudden depression of temperature which is concomitant of early winter. Flannel next the skin preserves the animal heat, but it does not impart animal vigor. That property is the special prerogative of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is therefore a specific protection against a majority of the complaints which are most common at this season. For example, a course of the great vegetable invigorant, commenced now, will be almost sure to preclude chills and fever, bilious colic, disorders of the stomach, constipation, and many other complaints which are often the direct or indirect effect of an atmosphere surcharged with cold, unwholesome vapor. Moreover the system toned and regulated by this means is much more likely to resist pulmonary disease than it would otherwise be; for the influence of searching medicine pervades all the organs, and every fibre and tissue of the frame. Persons whose vital powers are weak, especially invalid ladies and the aged, are earnestly recommended not to face the winter's rigor without having recourse to this safe and sufficient means of reinforcing enfeebled nature. Much suffering may be escaped, much danger averted by following this counsel. Better late than never, is a good proverb, but it is better to be early than late.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MASONIC RELIEF.

GRAND COMMANDERY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

Of the State of Illinois.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND COMMANDER.

SIR KNIGHTS: At the annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Illinois, the undersigned were appointed a committee to receive and distribute such funds as have been or may be sent for the relief of suffering Sir Knights and their families by the late fire. The Commanderies of Apollo Commandery No. 1, Chicago Commandery No. 19, and St. Bernard Commandery No. 35, are cooperating with the committee, and applications to either of them will be ... Sir E. N. Tucker, Recorder of Apollo Commandery No. 1, K. T., as agent, to examine and report such cases as may be presented to him for relief.

J. M. EGAN, J. H. MILES, R. H. FOSS, Committee.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4, 1871.

The undersigned having been appointed to assist the committee in their labor, would respectfully ask that any Sir Knight know of any worthy Sir Knight in need of aid, from, or in consequence of the fire, report the same to me, so that their wants may be supplied from the bounty received from our "noble and magnanimous fraters." ...

E. N. TUCKER.

Room 3, Masonic Building, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts., from 2 to 5 p. m., or at ... Prairie-av., other hours.

Attest: JAMES H. MILES, Gr. Recorder.
WILEY M. EGAN, Gr. Commander.

OFFICE OF THE

GRAND SECRETARY

OF THE

Grand Royal Arch Chapter

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

The undersigned have been appointed by M. E. Companion, James A. Hawley, Grand High Priest, as a committee to receive and distribute such funds as may be contributed for the relief of the High Priests of ... Chapter, No. 2; Washington Chapter, No. 43; Lafayette Chapter, No. 2; ... Chapter, No. 127, ... are co-operating ... that object we have appointed ... Secretary of Lafayette Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., as agent, to examine and report such cases as may be presented to him for relief.

W. M. EGAN, J. H. MILES, R. H. FOSS, Committee.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1871.

The undersigned ... ask that the Companions ... ber R. A. M. ... the late fire ... may be supplied ... Royal Craft. ... E. N. TUCKER. Room 3 Masonic Building, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts., from 2 to 5 ... other hours of day.

Attest: JAMES H. MILES, Grand Secretary.

To Captains and Vessel Owners.

We will furnish dockage for vessels for the winter at South Chicago, and also storage for sails, &c., free of charge.

We have spacious accommodation, where vessels and property will not be exposed to damage from fire, and where repairs may be made. Harbor open and free for entrance. Address Capt. McDole, at South Chicago, or The Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock Co., at 360 Wabash-av. Owners will pay expenses of putting property in store and removing, but nothing for storage and dockage.

CALUMET AND CHICAGO

CANAL AND DOCK COMP'Y,

River-st., South Chicago,
And 360 Wabash-av., Chicago.

NOTICE.

COMMITTEE OF SPECIAL RELIEF, Church of the Messiah, (Corner Wabash-av. and Hubbard-ct.,) CHICAGO, Dec. 1, 1871.

In view of the fact that applicants for relief are now permitted to apply to the District Superintendents by letter, without personal attendance, ... further necessity exists for any ... plies being made to the Special ... and after the 9th inst. (under ... Executive Committee) to that ... Special Committee will be ... affording relief in purchasing ... money to applicants who have ... in such cases and for such amounts as have been authorized by the Executive Committee.

E. C. LARNED, Chairman.

RUPTURE.

Dr. S. N. MARSH'S Patent Radical Cure Truss cures rupture. ... around Chicago that ... All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Weak Ankles, Spinal Curvature, and all other bodily deformities, made and accurately applied at Radical Cure Truss office of MARSH & ..., Southwest corner State and ...

BURNT PAPER.

Writing Perfectly Restored.

The writing on papers badly charred, in fact so much so that great care had to be taken to keep them from falling to pieces, have been perfectly restored by using our

INK DEVELOPER.

More than fifty different firms have already used it with perfect success in copying their books and papers. Call at our office, Union Park, corner Madison ...

Livery.

We having completed our new stables on ... Monroe-st., at 100 and 102, shall be pleased to furnish livery to our customers on reasonable terms.

WRIGHT BROTHERS.

Bridges, Roofs, &c.

The Michigan Bridge and Construction Co. are prepared to erect wooden, iron, or combination roofs and bridges at short notice.

Correspondence please address Michigan Bridge and Construction Co., Detroit, Mich.

TO BANKERS

And others. Why don't you build back vaults, &c., of FIRE BRICK?

ROBINSON & SON, ...

TO DENTISTS.

H. D. JUSTI'S Dental Depot is now located at ... West Madison-st., between Sangamon and Morgan, where can be found a full and complete stock.

A. A. BARNES, Manager.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CLARKE'S DOLLAR INSTRUCTOR

FOR REED ORGANS.

Less expensive, and, of course, less extensive than the popular "New Method for Reed Organs," but it contains a sufficiency of ... exercises and tunes for the ... to learn "without a master," ... "go a little way."

Sent, post-paid to any address, for the Dollar.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

The Musical Treasure

A new book which will be a most acceptable

HOLIDAY PRESENT.

And is indeed a Treasure, being filled with sparkling Songs, Duets, Quartettes, Rondos, Polkas, ... Mazurkas, Schottisches, Quadrilles, Galops, Marches, Four-Hand Pieces, &c., all of the best quality.

Music fitted for Pianoforte or Reed Organ.

Price—Boards, $2.50; Cloth, $3; Full Gilt, $4.

Sent, post-paid, on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

FINANCIAL.

The Joliet Iron & Steel Co.

Will sell at public auction for account of

FIELD, KING & CO.,

To the highest bidder for cash, on Tuesday, December 5, 1871, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the ... National Bank, Chicago, No. ... Wabash-av., ... thousand dollars of the first mortgage bonds of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company.

JOLIET IRON & STEEL CO.,
By J. H. WEEKS, Secretary and Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN

on collateral security, by R. JACOBS, ... between State and Dearborn. Office hours, ... the morning till 4 in the evening.

EDUCATIONAL.

KEMPER HALL, KENOSHA, WIS.

As a first-class institution for girls ... Kemper Hall, elegantly equipped ... in every department, ... Special and liberal terms made with ... ers. Pupils received at any time. ... Rev. Clinton Locke, D.D., Rector ... Rev. John Wilkinson, Rector ... Joseph E. Clarkson, ... one of whom circulars may ... For particulars address Rev. GEO. M. EVERHART, Rector.

ST. MARY'S HALL,

FAIRBAULT, - MINNESOTA.

The Easter term commences January 4, 1872. This school is in Bishop Whipple's home, and offers ... advantages for the thorough, refined and Christian education of girls. References ... Gen. W. T. Sherman, Orrin Sherman, A. M. ... patrons.

WASHINGTON.

...of Yesterday's Proceedings in Congress.

Apportionment Bill Considered in the House.

Catacazy Correspondence Sent to the Senate.

...of the ex-Minister's Overbearing Officiousness.

Prospect for the Passage of a General Amnesty Bill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SECRETARY FISH.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A paper requesting Secretary Fish to reconsider his determination to retire from the Cabinet was drawn up to-day by ... and circulated for signatures ... Senate. Most of the Republicans signed it, ... by Mr. Wilson. A number of Senators feel ... that Mr. Fish will agree to remain. ... of this movement in the Senate is the ... opposition to Edwards Pierrepont.

AKERMAN.

... concerning Akerman is about ... President and several in the Cabinet ... well pleased if he would resign, but of ... seems to be little present probability. ... has had several plain hints.

THE CATACAZY CORRESPONDENCE.

... much worry to-night in administration ... over the blunder of Cameron concerning ... Catacazy correspondence. It was intended ... by the Senate, to hold it solely ... session, but Cameron allowed it to ... table for printing, and before he had ... up to the situation it was out in the ... and in the hands of correspondents ... press, who were each busy selecting ... to suit their tastes, and had obtained ... the gist of the matter, and several ... important letters, when Cameron ... in a high state of demoralization ... down upon the papers in hot haste ... to the executive session. He ... recovered to prevent the ... of that obtained, the substance of the ... had been telegraphed in all directions. ... the Catacazy correspondence several ... of his attempts to use the press to ... between the United States and ... One instance of this is as follows: ... before the final conclusion of the ... of Washington a long letter appeared in the World newspaper purporting to ... the Emperor's instructions to Catacazy concerning the Eastern question, and a reported alliance of England and the United States, and the ... of the entire letter was to place obstacles ... way of settling the Alabama claims. The ... this letter appeared in print Catacazy ... the State Department, called Mr. Fish's ... to it, and disavowed all responsibility. ... The department subsequently ascertained ... had been furnished to a correspondent of ... paper by Catacazy himself; that, after the ... were written, the manuscript was at Catacazy's ... and submitted to him for revision.

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

... Farwell, of Illinois, to-day introduced a ... providing that, whenever the Secretary of ... Treasury shall be satisfied by evidence submitted to him, any United States bonds or ... or other evidence of government indebtedness have been destroyed in the Chicago ... it shall be lawful for the Secretary to issue ... of such bonds or securities, taking a ... from the person to whom the issue is made ... the amount of bonds replaced to guard ... Treasury against fraud or mistake.

UTAH APPOINTMENT.

... appointment to-day of W. B. Irving as Register of the Land Office in Utah is regarded by ... Mormon delegation here as indicating that ... administration intends to modify its policy ... polygamy. Maxwell, the former incumbent, ... and who is now a contestant for Hooper's ... as Delegate, was active in his persecution of ... Mormons, and was chiefly instrumental in ... the late suits against their leaders.

SETTLERS ON THE OSAGE LANDS.

... some time ago the War Department warned ... on the Osage lands, Kansas, to remove. ... having been paid to this, orders ... been sent to the military to remove them by ... Senator Pomeroy and the Kansas delegation are trying to have the order revoked, but as ... met no encouragement. There are ... five hundred families settled on these ...

THE MORMON QUESTION

... to become exciting the present session. ... Cragin has revived his old bill to punish ... polygamy, while enabling acts, providing for the ... of Utah as a State into the Union, have ... drawn up, and will be introduced in both ... before the recess. They will provide that ... and after the admission of Utah, marriages ... be governed according to the laws of the ... and States, but that the marriage relations, ... existing in that Territory, shall not be ...

DISABILITY BILL.

... Southern Outrage Committee met this ... and adopted a resolution offered by Mr. ... providing for the removal of all disabilities under the Fourteenth Amendment, and ... estimation of the power of the President ... suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to hold ... Ku-Klux responsible civilly and criminally ... acts of each other.

... Robertson to-day called up his old bill ... disabilities, which he advocated ... much persistency and so little ... last session. The bill in question ... introduced by Mr. Hale, of Maine, last spring, ... originally provided for the removal of all ... imposed by the Fifteenth Amendment, ... subsequently amended by Judge Poland, ... exclude from its operations members of ... and officers of the army and navy above ... 21 years, who withdrew to aid the rebellion, and members of State conventions which ... ordinances of secession. In this state ... went to the Senate and was ... urged last session by the South Carolinians. Its consideration was affected to ... the usual Senate rules, which prohibits ... being taken up within six days after ... adjournment of the session. Mr. Robertson ... gave notice that he would again call up the ... Monday. It will not pass in its present ... amendments have been prepared to ... Mr. Poland's amendments, and to ... the bill as originally introduced by Mr. ... and representation of the President's suggestion that there was no advantage or propriety ... keeping men from office merely because before the war they had character and standing ... to acquire prominence. Many administration Senators who have heretofore opposed ... will now support it.

CHICAGO PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

... Governor Farwell was before the Public ... Committee to-day and made an earnest ... for immediate action on his bill to restore ... government buildings in Chicago. The committee promised to do all in their power to hasten ... construction.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The following nominations, among others, were sent to the Senate to-day:

Collector of Customs—Frederick Drew, for the District of Puget Sound; George A. Beles, for ...; Willard Warner, Mobile; Chester A. Arthur, New York.

Surveyor of Customs—Henry K. Smith, Omaha.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Joseph Coly, for ...; William L. Warning, for New Mexico; C. ... Sixth District of Ohio.

Collector of Internal Revenue—A. King, ... Robert C. Hutton, Fifth District, Michigan; ... Todd, Second District, Minnesota.

Appraiser of Merchandise—E. L. Favors, ...

Miscellaneous—Thomas W. Bennett, of Indiana, Governor of Idaho; Marsh Giddings, of Michigan, Governor of New Mexico; Frederick Watts, Pennsylvania, Commissioner of Agriculture. ... George Bancroft, New York, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the German Empire; G. W. Griffin, of Kentucky, Consul at Copenhagen; Weston Flint, of Missouri, Consul at Chin Kiang; J. W. Lucas, of Illinois, at ... England.

Postmasters—F. Forsyth, Jefferson, Wis.; ... Clarksville, Tenn.; A. C. Van Tyne, ... O.; J. D. Peat, Elko, Nev.; ... Towle, Beatrice, Neb.; ... Taylor, Bozeman, Montana; ... Sayles, Tecumseh, Mich.; J. W. Patterson, ...; Mrs. E. R. Johnson, Leavenworth; ... Welden, Iowa Falls, Ia.; C. H. ..., Oskaloosa, Ia.; A. McCormick, Charleston, ...; A. P. Phillips, Kokomo, Ind.; D. W. Mc..., ...; C. Vandewater, Pana, ...; McAllister, Champaign, Ill.; ... Decatur, Ill.; D. M. Simmons, Jacksonville, Ill.; Mrs. E. Smith, Sterling, Ill.; ... Clarkson, Des Moines, Iowa; C. Taylor, ...

NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of Milton N. Reynolds as Receiver of ... at Humboldt, Kansas.

LOSS OF CHICAGO NATIONAL BANKS.

... of the Chicago National Banks by the ... $1,000,000, leaving them with capital unimpaired and a surplus of $1,000,000 still available.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

RECUSANT WITNESSES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

... resolution that two witnesses who refused to ... subpoena at Columbia, S. C., to appear before the Ku-Klux Investigating Committee, be ...